FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
					1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24 31	25	26	27	28	29	30

Port Almanac—May 17.

Sun Rises	4.58 A M
Sun Sets	7.00 P M
Day's Length	14 h 07 m
High Water at Southport	11.16 P M
High Water at Wilmington	12.59 A M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE.
WEATHER BUREAU,
WILMINGTON, N. C., May 17.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 70°; 8 p. m., 72°; maximum, 81°; minimum, 68°; mean, 74.

Rainfall for the day, .43; rainfall for the month up to date, 2.40.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Generally fair; warmer in the interior; easterly to southerly winds.

The barometer has risen slowly along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts and in the extreme Northwest.

The weather will continue fair in the States on the Atlantic coast, with warmer southerly and westerly winds north of Virginia.

OUTLINES.

Further particulars from Sherman, Texas, place the number of persons killed by the cyclone at 150; it is feared that when the surrounding towns are heard from the loss of life and property will be greater than has been estimated. Henry Boltin, the embezzling treasurer of Omaha, Neb., has been sentenced to nineteen years imprisonment and to pay a fine of $210,000. —— Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, addressed the Senate in support of the resolutions offered by him in reference to the sentence of the American citizens captured on the schooner Competitor. —— Timberlake, Woodson & Snead, smoking and chewing tobacco manufacturers, Lynchburg, Va., have made an assignment. —— A big demonstration of free silver Democrats took place last night at Chicago; Gov. Altgeld was the principal speaker. —— The Texas cyclone caused a property loss of over a million dollars and a conservative estimate places the number of lives lost at 200. —— Captain General Weyler has issued an edict prohibiting the export of tobacco from the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, except to Spain; the San Miguel estate, close to Havana, was destroeyd by the insurgents. —— Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the new Consul General to Havana, had a conference with the President and Secretary of State yesterday; the date of his departure for his post has not yet been set. —— New York markets: Money on call 2½ per cent.; cotton dull; middling gulf 8¼c; middling uplands 8¼c; Southern flour dull, unchanged; common to extra fair $3.30@2 90; good to choice $2.90@3.30; wheat—spot dull and ½@½c lower; corn—spot dull but steady; No. 2 at elevator 35@35¼c; afloat 36¼c; spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 26¼@26¾c; rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1.80@1.85.

If you want to make out the figuring on a smoothly worn silver coin, lay it on a red hot poker and the figuring will appear of a greenish hue, and disappear when the coin cools.

A Boston jury recently gave a boy a verdict for $35,000 damages against a street railway for the loss of a leg. When it comes to estimating the value of legs Boston juries are no way squeamish.

Hon. Mr. Gladstone reads the piles of letters that are sent him by proxy. His secretary has the first whack at them, and turns over those that he thinks will interest the old gentleman to him.

According to a letter received at Winston George Mathes, formerly editor of the *Sentinel*, was very much surprised to learn that he had been captured on the Competitor, when he thought he was attending to business at his home at Turkey Creek, Fla.

Some fellow has figured out that it requires five times the muscular exertion to walk that it does to ride a bicycle. That is tantalizing information for the fellow who is patiently waiting, or rather laboriously footing it, till the $12.50 Janpanese bike comes along.

"If Spain loses Cuba," remark some of the European papers, "it will be a terrible blow to European influence in the Antilles." Of course it will. But what business has Europe to have any influence in the Antilles? The Atlantic Ocean wasn't made just to sail ships on.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 48. WILMINGTON, N. C., SUNDAY, MAY 16, 1897. WHOLE NO. 8,883

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
REDUCED TO $5.00.
BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

A Pennsylvania miner who went all the way to Washington to impart a "secret" to the President by which he could "save the country," was locked up as a crank. Washington papers say that there are sentimental women in Washington, white women, who are daily sending that beastly murderer Ford, flowers and pictures to cheer him up in his cell, and they are not locked up as cranks. Sympathy for those in trouble is all right, but that kind of morbid sympathy with an inhuman savage is all wrong.

It is estimated that Florida will send to market this year 72,000,000 pounds of watermelons. And yet Florida will not admit that she has spite against anybody.

The manufacturers who are chipping into Mark Hanna's hat expect to get it all back and a good deal more if McKinley is elected.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HAMME—Hats.
A P LEVY—Wanted.
W B COOPER—Tobacco.
J R TURRENTINE—Notice.
SAM'L BEAR, SR—For Sale.
SHOW—Blue Mountain Joe.
S W SANDERS—Best butter.
SEACOAST ROAD—Schedule.
STR WILMINGTON—Schedule.
E T COGHILL—New telephones.
J H REHDER & CO—Why is it?
F. RICHTER—Bartholomay beer.
D O'CONNOR—Real estate agent.
C W YATES & CO—Buy the best.
FOR SALE—Combination bicycle.
W H GREEN & CO.—Open all day.
HALL & PEARSALL—Berry crates.
JOHNSON & FORE—Summer goods.
JAS D NUTT—Preventive and cure.
G R FRENCH & SON—Just received.
MERCER & EVANS—Are you in need.
ATLANTIC NA'L BANK—Statement.
C W POLVOGT & CO—Bargain week.
BRADDY & GAYLORD—Trains wrecked.
NOTICE—Lot-owners Oakdale Cem'ry
J H HARDIN—Pure cold Artic soda.
SOUTHERLAND & COWAN—Up to date livery stable.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

DO YOU speculate?
FOR SALE—Circle saw.
FOR SALE—Keating bicycle.
AGENT WANTED—Manufac'g concern.

LOCAL DOTS.

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

—W. H. Green & Co.'s drug stores, 119 Market street and corner Fifth and Castle streets, will be open to-day.

— The Clarendon Yacht Club will keep open house to-day and to morrow. Everybody is invited to call and see the new club house.

— Mr. D. I. Durham, of Burgaw, has sent the STAR a sample of the finest strawberries of the season, raised on his farm near that place.

— A meeting of the lot owners of Oakdale Cemetery will be held to-morrow evening at 8.30 o'clock in the office of the Board of Audit and Finance at the City Hall.

— The C. F. & Y. V. R. R. will sell round trip tickets for Winston-Salem on account of commencement of Salem Female Academy, May 24th. Rate from Wilmington, $7.25.

— The formal transfer of the Carolina Beach property to the purchaser at the recent auction sale was made yesterday, and work will be commenced at once to get this favorite Summer resort in readiness for visitors.

— The Third N. C. Infantry Association will celebrate their anniversary to-morrow at Capt. W. H. Northrop's residence on Greenville Sound. The members of the association will take the 10 a. m. train on the Seacoast railroad.

— Mr. Paul W. Young and Mr. Frank H. Brown, who have heretofore been in the saloon business separately, have formed a partnership and opened at Carl Mugge's old stand, the Astoria Cafe, corner of Second and Princess streets.

— The "Pirates of Penzance" will be given under the auspices of the Daughters of the Confederacy, on the 27th and 28th inst. Every effort is being made to render the performance a success, and it is hoped that the public will respond by crowding the Opera House on both evenings.

— A very small gathering of negroes assembled at the railroad depot yesterday afternoon, expecting to greet Judge Russell on his return from Raleigh, but the Judge did not put in an appearance. Was he afraid of the savages? The banner with the strange device—"Russell Our Choice"—arrived and was paraded through the streets, but scarcely noticed. The Judge will come home to-day (Sunday) when the omission of any demonstration in his favor will not be so marked.

Don't miss the Bargain Sale at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s the entire week. †

Special Sale each day this week at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s Bargain sale. †

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Principally to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Mr. Samuel J. Smith is out after a few day's illness.

— Mr. H. G. Sanders will leave to-day for Portsmouth, England.

— Mr. Henry Burkhiemer returned last night from a Northern tour.

— Mr. Isadore Bear and Mr. M. B. Bear have gone to New York on a visit.

— Mr. I. G. Lee, of Richmond, Va., is in the city, a guest of The Purcell.

— Miss Fannie Williams, of Fayetteville, N. C., is in the city on a visit to relatives.

— Mr. T. A. Norment and Miss Sallie Rozier, of Lumberton, are visitors in the city.

— Mr. Wm. H. Forsythe, of New York, was in the city yesterday, registered at the Purcell.

— Mr. James Wright, of the S. A. L., at Portsmouth, Va., is in the city calling on old friends.

— Mr. H. S. Mattheman, of Dayton, Ohio, was in the city yesterday, stopping at the Purcell.

— Mr. William Haar left yesterday to take a course at Poughkeepsie Medical College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

— Mr. J. G. Barrentine, of the firm of Chesnutt & Barrentine, has gone to Boston, Mass., to purchase a stock of goods.

— Dr. E. Porter and Mr. W. H. Peden, of Rocky Point, were in the city yesterday and left last night for Southport.

— Mrs. S. B. Cronly, of Lexington, Ky., after ten days pleasantly spent with relatives in Wilmington, has gone to Charleston, S. C.

— Capt. A. W. Wiggs, an old subscriber to the STAR, formerly of Wilmington, but now residing in Lumberton, is here on a visit to friends.

— Messrs. J. H. Chadbourn, D. B. Sutton, Silas P. Wright, M. D., and G. Z. French returned yesterday from the Republican Convention at Raleigh.

Rev. J. W. Kramer and wife returned from the Southern Baptist Convention at Chattanooga, Tenn., yesterday. He will hold services at Brooklyn Baptist church to-day.

— Miss Lottie Roberts, of Beaufort, N. C., who has been here three weeks on a visit to her brother-in-law, Mr. J. N. Woolford, has returned home much pleased with her visit.

— Mr. W. S. Liddell, Revs. Chas. D. Hoffman and G. A. Page, Col. D. G. Maxwell, of Charlotte and J. D. Helms, of Monroe, were in the city last night, on their return from Newbern.

— Messrs. J. C. Powell, Whiteville; J. H. Moore, Greenville; J. H. Horn, Burgaw; J. D. Maultsby, Whiteville; Charles Joy, Chadbourn, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— The Savannah *Press* says: Mr. Hal. P. Moore and Mr. Paul Langdon, of Augusta, Ga., it is rumored, have purchased the *Evening News* outfit and propose to revive that popular afternoon paper and have a live, progressive sheet. Mr. Moore is a brilliant writer and Mr. Langdon is a solid business man. This would make a fine combination.

Death of Mr. H. C. Evans.

Mr. H. C. Evans, of the firm of Mercer & Evans, died yesterday at 8 a. m., at the residence of his niece, Mrs. A. J. Walker, on Princess street, in the 63d year of his age. Mr. Evans was born in Brunswick county and came to Wilmington several years before the late war. At the outbreak of hostilities he volunteered as a private in the Rifle Guards, Capt. O. P. Meares, was transferred to another command, promoted to a Lieutenancy, was captured and remained in a Northern prison until the close of the war. He then returned to Wilmington, and engaged in business in the shoe trade, which he conducted with marked success.

Nearly three years ago he was stricken with paralysis, and has never since actively engaged in business. He leaves three brothers and two sisters—Mr. T. S. Evans of Bladen county, Messrs. J. B. and A. H. Evans of Brunswick county, Mrs. A. J. Mercer and Mrs. Rufus Galloway of Brunswick, besides a number of nephews and nieces in this city.

The funeral will take place to-day at 5 p. m. from Grace Methodist church.

Bartholomay Brewing Company.

Mr. F. Richter, agent for the Bartholomay Brewing Company, has taken charge of the new brick building built for the company on Nutt, near Red Cross street, and is working energetically to build up trade for this new candidate for public favor among the lovers of bright and sparkling beer.

The building is provided with all modern conveniences and apparatus for bottling, and has a large refrigerator which will hold one hundred and twenty-five barrels of beer and ten tons of ice. The building and the refrigerator were especially designed and erected for the Bartholomay Company by Mr. H. E. Bonitz, architect, of this city.

Langdon-Henszey Coal Mine Case.

The *Journal* says: An important case was heard before Judge A. S. Seymour in Newbern, N. C., Thursday. It was Wm. P. Henszey et als. vs. Langdon-Henszey Coal Mining Co., Ill. It was upon motions for orders in the cause.

All the bondholders and trustees were represented. The counsel were Hon. T. B. Womack, of Raleigh; Hon. Geo. M. Rose, of Fayetteville; A. H. Taylor, Esq., of Baltimore, and Simmons & Ward, of Newbern.

The Judge reserved his decision.

Bargain Week at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

RUSSELL'S NOMINATION.

LEADING REPUBLICANS SAY IT WAS A FATAL MISTAKE.

The Weakest Man the Republicans Could Put Up—Dockery Says It Was Not Honestly Obtained — The Platform Adopted by the Convention.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., May 16.

Judge Russell, though the nominee of the Republican party, is far from an election. Never was there such an open revolt against a candidate. Leading Republicans say that a fatal mistake was made and they do not conceal their remarks. A storm is brewing which is likely to vent its force at any minute.

Col. O. H. Dockery was looking bright for a defeated candidate this morning. He was asked by your correspondent to give his views on Judge Russell's nomination, "I am afraid for my party, because the result will be very damaging. Russell's nomination was not obtained honestly, for the votes of two counties were recorded when they were not represented. I am not ashamed of my campaign and my every act has been open." When asked whether he would support Judge Russell, Col. Dockery would not state. Col. Dockery thinks Senator Pritchard used his influence to defeat him.

Spencer Blackman said: "Russell is the weakest man we could have put up. Guthrie will catch many Republican votes. Men from my section were instructed for Dockery and they voted for Russell. Their railroad fare was paid by Russell."

Blackburn said he was not on the ticket and he wouldn't be. "I am a Republican" said he.

John Williamson says he is going to vote for Guthrie and that Russell will be beaten by 50,000 votes.

Dr. Mott was asked about Russell's nomination, and he said: "It is none of my funeral."

The nominations for Auditor resulted in the selection of Ruf Henderson as the candidate.

R. M. Douglass, of Greensboro, was chosen as the nominee for Associate Judge.

Charles A. Cook withdrew from the race.

The Dockery people attribute the defeat of their candidate to the silent work of Senator Pritchard. They say he got in his stilleto work.

The truth is, Boyd was almost master of the situation. He saw that by equalizing the Dockery and Russell delegates he would hold the balance of power. He took a desperate chance and threw his strength to Russell, seating all the latter's contesting delegates. It was a fatal mistake. Russell got the advantage by having a bare majority over Dockery and by some shrewd work his managers won the day.

Russell had the managers and manipulators. Dockery had too many shouters who did not know how to think and scheme.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The revolt against Russell's nomination is not confined to supporters of Col. Dockery, but Boyd and Moody men write expressing their disapproval of his nomination. George Smothers and others use strong language in so doing. Editor Ayers says there will be more disgruntled Republicans to vote with the Populists than there are People's party men to vote with Republicans.

Major Guthrie gives out the statement that Jule Carr will support him for Governor if he is nominated. Guthrie will certainly divide the Republican vote.

The newly elected Executive Committee organized to-day by electing the following Campaign Committee: R. O. Patterson, H. L. Grant, Tyre Glenn, James H. Young and Jno. C. Dancy. The committee organized by electing Patterson chairman, and Hyams, of Mitchell county, secretary.

There is a probability of Zeb Vance Walser coming off the ticket. He made a remark before leaving, that he had not accepted the nomination of Attorney General. Some of his friends say he will not accept.

[By Southern Associated Press.]

The Republican State Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock this morning, after nominating Daniel L. Russell, of Wilmington, for Governor; Zeb Vance Walser, for Attorney General; J. Ruffin Henderson, for Auditor; Robert M. Douglass, son of the famous Stephen A. Douglass, for Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; A. E. Holton, State Chairman. Delegates to the National Convention, Jeter C. Pritchard, C. M. Bernard, James E. Boyd and Geo. H. White. The convention declined to make Russell's nomination unanimous. It adopted, as its closing work, the platform and resolutions submitted by Senator Pritchard, which favor a protective tariff on the raw materials of the South, protection to shipping, and the use of gold and silver as standard money. The platform further declared that McKinley's nomination is sure; that national interests are therefore safe; that no differences on currency and tariff must deter Republicans from standing together and preserve North Carolina's present election.

The fight over the Gubernatorial nomination was one of the most remarkable ever known in North Carolina and the vote for Russell and Oliver H. Dockery was close on all seven ballots. Russell, in accepting the nomination, favored a protective tariff and also co-operation with Populists in North Carolina, but declared that the party would not be absorbed by Populists or any other party.

A large faction of the party expresses intense indignation at Russell's nomination, but the Russell men say that all will be united in November.

Housekeepers who want servants are in the habit of supplying their needs from the STAR'S want column. Are you looking for a situation? The STAR'S want column will bring you the best results. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents tf

Those needing the Automatic Burglar Proof Window Locks, which are cheap, strong and secure, or the latest "Diamond" Knife and Scissor sharpener, which are the best, will do well to write or call on Mr. J. D. Sidbury, 511 Queen street. A large number has already been sold. †

Bargain Week, beginning to-morrow, at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

This is another Bargain Week at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s, †

Five hundred Bargains this week at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

A MARVELLOUS FEAT

ACCOMPLISHED BY THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The Earth Girdled in Four Minutes—Annihilation of Time and Space by Modern Telegraph Facilities—Vivid Illustration of Progress in the Nineteenth Century and the Advanced State of Electrical Science.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

ELECTRICAL EXPOSITION HALL, N. Y., May 16.—Dr. Chauncey M. Depew delivered an oration on the "Progress and Future of Electricity," to an audience of about 10,000 people assembled in the Hall of the National Electrical Exposition this evening. To demonstrate the promptness of modern telegraphic service a message written by Dr. Depew and addressed to Mr. Edward D. Adams, President of the Cataract General Electric Company, was transmitted over the lines and connections of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company from New York via Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Vancouver, Winipeg and Canso to London and back via Boston to New York. Col. Albert B. Chandler, President and general manager of the Postal Telegraph-Cable Company, acted as the sending operator in the north balcony and started the message on its long journey at 8 34 o'clock. Mr. Thomas A. Edison, who in his younger days was also a telegraph operator, received the message in the south balcony when it came back, handing a copy in his own beautiful handwriting to Mr. Adams at 8 38 o'clock, the time occupied in carrying the message over 15,000 miles of a part of the Postal Telegraph Company's overland and cable system being exactly four minutes. That portion of the circuit between New York and Buffalo was energized with electricity generated by Niagara Falls at the plant of the Cataract General Electric Company. Mr Depew's message and Mr. Adam's reply were as follows:

"May 16th, 1896—Edward D. Adams, New York, via San Francisco, Vancouver, Montreal, Canso, London, Lisbon, Bombay and Tokio—God created nature's treasures, and science utilizes electrical power for the grandeur of nature and the peace of the world.

"(Signed) CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW,
"New York."

Reply: "Chauncey M. Depew, New York, via Tokio, Bombay, Lisbon, London, Canso, Montreal, Vancouver and San Francisco—Mighty Niagara, nature's wonder, serving man through the world's electrical circuit, proclaims to all peoples science triumphant and the benevolent Creator.

"(Signed) EDWARD D. ADAMS."

When the message reached London a copy was handed the Eastern Telegraph Company, and was forwarded by over various lines and cables via Lisbon, Gibraltar, Malta, Alexandria, Suez, Aden, Bombay, Madras, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Nagasaki to Tokio, Japan, returning thence via London and reaching the Exposition Hall at 9.24.

The Western Union Company and connections also transmitted a copy of the message from New York through Mexico, down the west coast and up the east coast of South America, thence to Spain and back to New York, the time occupied being 21 minutes.

The arrangements for Mr. Depew's oration and the demonstrations of what is possible in long distance electrical transmission were conceived and carried out by Mr. F. W. Hawley, vice president and general manager of the Cataract General Electric Company, which company furnished the current for the initial circuit. These demonstrations of the annihilation of time and space by means of modern telegraph facilities are the most extensive that have ever been undertaken.

The invention of instruments and the construction of the vast system of telegraph lines and cables which make these remarkable feats possible, have all been the work of scarcely more than fifty years, and a large portion of it of the last dozen years. No better illustration of the world's progress during the latter half of the nineteenth century could possiby have been devised. The very men who handled the messages in the hall are older than the science of which they are the masters, and many are present to-night who remember the occasion of the sending of Morse's world famous first message: "What hath God wrought?" The instruments used were of the latest Postal Telegraph pattern, with aluminum levers. They are handsomely mounted on an ebony base, and will be presented to the Smithsonian Institute in Washington, together with attested records as to the time it occupied in transmitting the message and copies of every newspaper in the world in which the occasion may be noticed. These will be carefully preserved by the Smithsonian Institute, as evidence to future generations of the advanced state of electrical science in this year of 1896.

SUNDAY SERVICES.

Services in St. John's church to-day, Sunday after Ascension, by the rector, Dr. Carmichael, at 7.45 and 11 a. m. and 5.30 p. m. Sunday School 4.30 p. m.

Services in Seaman's Bethel to-day at 3 p. m. conducted by Rev. Dr. Carmichael. All seafaring and river men are most cordially invited to attend.

St. Matthew's English Lutheran church, Fourth street above Bladen street, Rev. G. D. Bernheim, pastor. Morning service at 11 o'clock, evening service at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 3.30 p. m. Seats free and every person cordially invited.

St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran church, corner of Market and Sixth streets, Rev. K. Boldt pastor: English service at 11 a. m.; German service at 8 p. m. Sunday school at 4.30 p. m. Meeting of the Christian Association at 8.30 p. m.

St. Paul's church, Fourth and Orange streets, Rev. F. N. Skinner pastor: Services to-day, Sunday after Ascension day, at 11 a. m. and 8 p. m. Sunday school at 4 p. m. All seats free.

One Cent a Word,

Hereafter advertisements to go in our 'Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for ess than 20 cents. tf

C. W. Polvogt & Co. will offer 500 Bargains this week—it is their Bargain Week. †

HIS EYES OPENED.

A Recent Convert to Republicanism Recants, Abjures and Abhors His Affiliation With the Party.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

GOLDSBORO, May 16.—Mr. James R. Holt, Jr., the young cotton manufacturer, who recently went over to the Republican party because he was an advocate of Protection and was made a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, is in the city to-day by chance, and here met and viewed the returning Republican forces from the State Convention that last night nominated Russell for Governor, In consequence, he publishes this afternoon in the Goldsboro daily *Argus* the following letter, which speaks for itself:

"*Editor Argus*—It is an old saying, but a true one that 'self-preservtion is the first law of nature.' Acting on this principle from a mistaken standpoint of view as to in what consisted my preservation as a purely business question I have of late lent my aid and influence to the furtherance of the policy of protection championed by McKinley and advocated by the Republican party, and I have gone so far as to permit myself to be named as a delegate from the Fifth (my resident district) to the St. Louis National Convention. But, Mr. Editor, to-day in the city of Goldsboro, on my way home from the session of the Mystic Shrine in Newbern, I am greeted by a scene that gives me pause, and deeper reflection than heretofore. I have read of the scenes and experiences of 1868, as we read of other dark epochs in history; but reared since that time, growing up under the benign influence of Democracy and enjoying only the pacific blessings and elevating experiences that appertain to its supremacy, I could not comprehend what "The Men of Old" endured, nor could my mind formulate a picture so dark as their words painted. But to-day in Goldsboro I am able to approximate from what Democracy has delivered the State and to what we are again trending. I am greeted here by a seething, surging mass of conglomerated humanity, howling negroes and exultant white men, arm in arm, bearing aloft a banner with the painted picture of "D. L. Russell, Our Choice for Governor," and with McKinley badges "on the side." And this is the party with which I have become allied, and this is the ilk, negro and all, with which I am to consort at St. Louis. "My God, Abernathy!" Never! I hereby recant, abjure, abhor my affiliations wit this party that fosters and glories in such scenes in North Carolina.

I believe, Mr. Editor, in honest money, sound money, if you will, honest values and in "our" turn at protection to the infant manufacturing industries of the South but what would industry, however much exalted, amount to in a State dominated by Russell and his mob of howling savages? Yes, Mr. Editor, there is protection and there is protection, and for that greater protection I hereby withdraw as a delegate to the St. Louis Convention, renounce my affiliation with the Republican party, only just begun, I am happy to say, and return an humble but earnest worker in the ranks of the Democracy for white supremacy in North Carolina, good government economically administered, and home protection. Very truly,

J. H. HOLT, JR.

NAVAL RESERVES CRUISE.

The Monitor Amphitrite or the Terror Will Take the Southern Militiamen to Sea.

A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says:

Secretary Herbert has written a letter to Admiral Bunce directing him to detail vessels for the accommodation of the naval militia among the Southern States. He has been given permission to employ monitors on this service, particularly for Savannah, Ga., Wilmington, N. C., and Beaufort, S. C., and the probabilities are that the *Amphitrite* will be assigned to this work. The *Amphitrite* may soon be relieved from duty in connection with the prevention of filibustering by some other vessel. In case she remains at Key West, however, the *Terror* will probably take the Southern naval militiamen on board.

They will have their cruise at sea about the latter part of June. One of the men-of-war will go to New Orleans, as the State of Louisiana now has a naval militia.

For the practice cruise of the naval militia of Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland, the authorities will settle the programme to-morrow, sending them to sea during the second week in July, and Admiral Bunce's entire squadron will be assigned to the duty.

LOOK OUT, MR. BRICE.

[*St. Louis Republic*]

Out of fifty-four delegates elected to the Ohio Democratic State convention fifty-one are instructed for free coinage. If Mr. Brice expects to stem the free coinage tide in his proxy residence State it is high time for him to begin building the dam.

ILLINOIS IS FOR SILVER.

[*St. Joseph Gazette*]

A million dollars will be expended by the gold bugs in an effort to carry Democratic primaries in Chicago and Cook county, but even if they succeed Illinois will be carried by the silver men.

See those Black Goods on Bargain Sale at C. W. Polvogt & Co.'s. †

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Open All Day.

William H. Green & Co., Druggists, 119 Market and corner Fifth and Castle Sts., open Sunday, May 17th. my 17 1t

New Telephones.

THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE WILMINGTON Telephone Exchange will please add to their list the following names:

No. 240—Bagley & Walker (office).
No. 241—W. & W. R. R. (Fechtig's office).
No. 242—M. Newman (residence).
No. 245—L. M. Bear & Co. (store).
No. 247—W. C. Munds (druggist).
No. 128—Call 7, Carolina Yacht Club.
No. 128—Call 8, Clarendon Yacht Club.
E. T. COGHILL, Manager.

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

ON AND AFTER SATURDAY, MAY 9th, trains will run the following schedule:
Leave Wilmington 10 a. m., 2.30 p. m. and 5.30 p. m
Leave Ocean View 7.30 a. m., 11 00 a. m. 5 p. m.
Freight will be received daily, except Sunday, from 8 a. m. until 2 p. m.
An extra train will leave to-night at 7.30 p. m. and return at 11 p. m.

R. OSCAR GRANT,
my 15 tf Superintendent.

ANOTHER BARGAIN WEEK!

THE PAST IS VALUABLE TO US

Only for comparison, and the lessons its experiences may have taught us. The great present and greater future engross all our attention and energies. The present of this Store is the result of your confidence in our desire and ability to serve you honestly. By retaining your confidence and gaining that of others we shall continue to develop into a larger sphere of usefulness. This week we will offer more Bargains than ever before.

Special Bargain Price On Over 500 Articles.

Monday.

SPECIAL DRESS GOODS SALE.
THIS DAY ONLY.

45 inch black figured Sicilian, regular 75c, bargain at 53c.
50 inch black figured Sicilian, regular $1.00, bargain at 75c.
40 inch black figured Mohair, regular 85c, bargain at 69c.
40 inch plain black Sicilian, regular 75c, bargain at 55c.
40 inch plain black Sicilian, regular 85c, bargain at 73c.
38 inch plain black Mohair, regular 45c, bargain at 35c.
52 inch black Gloria Cloth, regular $1.00 bargain at 73c.
40 inch Navy Blue Mohair, regular 85c, bargain at 65c.
42 inch Navy Blue Crapon for 75c.
20 per cent. on all Wool Pattern Suits.

Tuesday.

THIS DAY ONLY.

30 inch Evening Shades Silks, regular 65c, bargain at 49c.
One lot Wash Silks to close out at 19c.
Our regular 39c Wash Silks, bargain 25c.
Regular $1.50 Dresden Silks bargain at $1.19.
One lot 12½c Jaconet Lawns, bargain 6c
10c beautiful Dress Gingham 7c.
Best Percales, this day only, 10c.
Our 10c Percales, this day only, 8c.
Our Duck will be sold at 10c.
See the Dimities we will offer this day at 8c per yard.
15c Satines only 12c.
12½c Satines only 10c.

Wednesd'y.

THIS DAY ONLY.

1,000 Ladies' Vest at 5c.
12½c " " 9c.
17c " " 13c.
90c Embroidered Handkerchiefs at 15c.
15c " " 10c.
8c " " 5c.
75c Ladies' Shirt Waist 50c.
18c large Linen Towels 12c.
15c Remt's White Lawn 7c.
90 per cent, off on Dotted Swiss.
20c White Dimity for 14c.

Thursday.

THIS DAY ONLY.

They throng the Notion Counter. They're little things, but the little things count in this store.

10c Finishing Braid 5c.
10c Spool Silks 5c.
15c Book Nursing Pin 10c.
25c Windsor Ties 19c.
75c Gilt Belts 50c.
60c Silver Belts 35c.
10c Hook and Eyes 5c.
15c Shields 9c.
25c Veiling 19c.
35c Veiling 25c.
$1.00 Kid Gloves 80c.
$1.50 Kid Gloves $1.19.
25c Ladies' Hose 21c.
15c Boys' Hose 12c.
25c Tuberose Soap 19c.
15c Sweet Soap 9c.
20 per cent. discount on Dresden Ribbons.
Darning Cotton 2 for 5c.
18 and 36 to 30 Odd Lot of $1.00 and $1.50 Corsets will be sold this day at 60c each.

FRIDAY.

THIS DAY ONLY.

One lot of Infants' Caps at 10, 25 and 50c.
Our $1.75 Long Cloth, this day $1.50.
15 yds. of 10c Sheeting for $1.00.
Our 30c 10-4 Sheeting for 24c.
Our 25c 10-4 Sheeting for 20c.
One lot 15c Pillow Casing for 9c.
A 49c Table Linen for 35c.
A 59c Bleached Linen for 49c.
A 25c Turkey Red Linen for 20c.
A 50c Turkey Red Linen for 40c.
Our $1.19 White Spreads for 98c.
Our $1.00 White Spreads for 85c.
20 per cent. discount on Shirt Waists.

Saturday.

THIS DAY ONLY.

Our $1.50 Umbrella for		$1.25
" 2.75 " "		2.25
" 1.35 " "		1.00
" 1.00 Unlaundried Shirt		80
" 75 " "		68
" 85 Balbriggan Shirts only		25
" 75 Gent's Night Robes		63
" 59 " "		47
" 75 " Gause Shirts		50

These Bargains are Cash. For one week only.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,

Successors to Katz & Polvogt.
my 17 tf No. 9 North Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Two Trains Wrecked.

Early in the morning at the break of day two heavy freight trains ran together. Both fireman and engineer jumped for their lives. They were not hurt, but the train loaded with valuable freight was derailed and three cars smashed up in the collision. No lives lost, but goods damaged. There was a portion of these goods sent to this city and sold by the agent at this place. After other merchants had seen these goods all piled up in a pile, and looked as if it would take labor to straighten them up and put them in shape, they did not have the grit to tackle this job. Braddy & Gaylord were notified and they were soon on the ground with the cash in hand, and the grit and push to back it up. We made them a pass to take the lot for cash as it stood. The goods sold, Braddy & Gaylord the purchasers, and we have them now, and will sell them to you at a low price. Shoes were the principal thing we got.

All the Best Goods, Direct From Factory.

48 pairs boys' Tan Dongola spring heel, lace Shoes, from 11½ to 2's, shoes worth $1.50, our price 1.00.

300 pairs men's first quality, high cut Creedmore Ties, from 75, 85, 95c, $1.00 to 1.10. The cheapest Shoe in this lot is worth $1.15 a pair; the best 1.50 a pair.

500 packages Whitmore Bros'. Russet Leather Polish. The 25c packages like all shoe stores have. We sell the same thing for 15c; the 15c size for 8c. The Pat. Leather Shoe Polish 10c; our price 5c. The Royal Shoe Polish at 5c a bottle.

300 pairs Ladies' Pat. Slippers, nice, fresh goods, with pat. tips, five hole lace at 45c a pair.

60 pairs women's solid Dongala Shoes, with solid uppers, soles and counters at 85c a pair, button or lace.

48 pairs women's Pat. Leather Button Boots, made of Dongola, at 75c a pair.

A job in old folks' Home Shoes, made of Brussel carpet uppers with leather bottoms at 40c.

All leather, a job, Ladies Shoes, only 35c.

Men's low cut Street Shoes for $1.00 and 1.25 a pair.

Children's Slippers going at cost.

Also a big job in Men's Clothing. A splendid Dark Blue Flannel Suit for $3.50, worth 6.00. A very pretty Suit for $5.00. The extra nice quality for gentlemen, worth $12.50, for 10.00.

Men's odd Pants all prices, from 48c to $3 50 a pair.

MILLINERY—A big line of ladies' new Sailors. The bell crown, pearl white straw, bound, at $1.00, 1.25 and 1.50. The new Senate braid bound, 50c. All styles and shapes in Leghorns and Trimmed Hats. Ribbons and Flowers of all grades. Come to us for Dry Goods, Clothing, Shoes, Underwear, Notions and everything you may need.

You will find us at 112 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.

ma 10 tf WILMINTON'S BIG RACKET STORE.

TOBACCO.

40 Caddies BIG 4 TOBACCO.
25 Boxes BIG 4 TOBACCO.
20 Boxes RED COON TOBACCO.
20 Boxes MAGINITY TOBACCO.
25 Caddies MAHO'GY TOBACCO.
10 Box. TIP ABBOTT TOBACCO.
20 Boxes 15c job TOBACCO.

W. B. COOPER,
Wholesale Grocer and Commission Merchant,
226 North Water street,
my 17 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Notice.

TO THE LOT OWNERS OF OAKDALE Cemetery: You are called to meet at the City Hall (office Board of Audit and Finance) on Monday evening, May 18, at 8.30 o'clock, to determine whether the cost of the new Lodge shall be paid for out of the "Invested Fund." RICHARD J. JONES,
my 17 1t Secretary and Treasurer.

Hats, Hats, Hats.

PALM, MANILLA, MACKINAW, ENGLISH Split, Tycoons, Knox and Youman's Celebrated

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily news paper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, at $5 00 per year, ($2 50 for six months, $1 25 for three months, 50 cents for one month, to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 15 cents per week for any period from one week to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY).—One square one day, $1 00; two days, $1 75; three days, $2 50; four days, $3 00; five days, $3 50; one week, $4 00; two weeks, $6 50; three weeks, $8 50; one month, $10 00; two months $17 00; three months, $24 00; six months, $40 00; twelve months, $80 00. Ten lines of solid Nonpareil type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1 00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops, Picnics, Society Meetings, Political Meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Notices under head of "City Items" 20 cents per line o first insertion, and 15 cents per line for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

A announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are r t wanted; and, if acceptable n every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author s withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death, Tributes of Respect Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for tr ictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

An extra charge will be made for double-column or triple-column advertisements.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1 00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to its position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1896

ANOTHER ORGAN TRIES WOOL-PULLING.

We remarked a few days ago that when Secretary Carlisle made his speech to the workingmen of Chicago he furnished the material for large amounts of rot which the gold standard papers have been dumping upon their readers ever since. We have reproduced several extracts from the editorial columns of leading gold papers to illustrate this and show how they, (taking their cue and inspiration from that speech,) are playing the "sound money" racket on the wage-earners and the farmers. Here is another specimen clipped from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, which is a sort of mouth-piece of Secretary Carlisle, and one of the few papers in this country which entertain the belief that Mr. Carlisle can be elected to the Presidency. Under the caption of "Free Silver and the Farmers" it says:

The advocates of the free, unlimited and independent coinage of silver at 16 to 1 may be classified into three groups:

1. Those who honestly believe that free coinage of silver would be a benefit to the people;

2. The silver miners and those interested in the production of silver as a commodity;

3. Politicians who recognize in their localities a free-silver sentiment and seek to secure and hold office by catering to it.

It is not our purpose here to refer to but one class, the first, or rather one element of that class, the farmers.

There is no doubt that the great majority of the advocates of free silver are among the farmers. Without their support the movement for free silver would be too insignificant to make itself felt.

It is not worth while now to inquire into the cause of the hold which this fallacy, like so many others, has among the agriculturists. We merely wish to insist that the curse of unsound money would fall upon the farmers with as heavy a blight as upon any other class. He is just as much interested in having the best currency as the banker, the merchant, the manufacturer and the daily wage-worker.

Some of the delusions which have found lodgment with the farmers are that free coinage of silver would increase the amount of money in the country, which it would make so plentiful that everybody could get it in abundance; that it would especially benefit the farmers at the expense of the banks and the cepitalists; that it would double the prices of everything the farmer has to sell.

These are all grievous errors. Free coinage of silver, in addition to plunging the country into panic and disaster from which farmers and all class would suffer as they never have suffered in this country, would drive out of circulation one-third of our money and put the remainder upon a fluctuating basis from which no man to-day would know what to expect to-morrow. Moreover, the farmer would be a particularly helpless victim of such a system, for he would sell most of his products at prices fixed in gold standard countries, while he would buy his supplies at prices under the silver standard which would prevail in this country. This would mean not only that he would have to sell more cheaply than he could buy, but that he would afford the foreign purchaser of his products a margin for a handsome progt at his expense by payment in silver.

It is not true that the bankers and the business men are any more interested in a sound money currency than the farmers, or that free coinage ooould benefit the men of the country at the expense of the men of the cities. But even if this were true, the farmers could not expect to prosper by ruining the great commercial and industrial classes, for all classes are dependent upon each other, and the farming class could not strike itself a severer blow than to strike the commercial classes such a blow as the silver farmers say they could strike through free coinage.

The subdivisions embraced in the paragraphs as numbered in the above extract are about as fair as could be expected from a gold standard paper, but the same divisions, by eliminating the word "silver," would apply quite as pertinently and with quite as much force to the tariff or to any other question in which the people as a whole are interested, and by substituting the word "gold" for "silver" would apply with quite as much force to those who insist upon the maintenance of the gold standard.

1st. Are those who have been educated to believe and do honestly believe that the gold standard is a good thing for the country.

2d. The bond manipulators, and money syndicates who are interested in lending money and in keeping the volume of the currency down.

3d. The politicians who live in States or sections where the gold standard sentiment prevails and expect to get into position or to retain position by pandering to that sentiment.

But the *Courier-Journal* talks to a constituency which is largely composed of farmers, and therefore it addresses its remarks especially to them, on the assumption that they are being fooled by somebody and do not know exactly what they want or why they favor the free coinage of silver. There are two assumptions in this; one that the farmers favor the free coinage of silver blindly and senselessly, and second, that the free coinage of silver would debase our currency (by unduly expanding it) and contradictory as it is, contract it at the same time. The *Courier-Journal*, however, is more moderate than some of the New York gold standard papers, which assert that the free coinage of silver (catching the idea from Secretary Carlisle) would contract our circulation one-half, while it contents itself with a contraction of one-third. They see panics and all sorts of financial upheavals (mere creations of their own disordered fancies) and so does the *Courier-Journal*.

But who is to create these panics? The same men who, "to teach the silver people a lesson," called in their money and precipitated the panic of 1893, when they were plotting to force the repeal of the Sherman act? They went further than they intended, precipitated the panic and a good many of their own houses came down in the crash. The country suffered, but they suffered, too, and will not be likely to make any more experiments of that kind. If the free coinage of silver lead to any financial disturbance it will be the men of money who will make the disturbance and they will hardly attempt such a costly business after free coinage becomes an established fact.

But will the free coinage of silver drive gold out of the country and contract the currency? That's what the opponents of the Bland bill said, and so said also the opponents of the Bland-Allison bill, but the coinage of silver went on and according to the statements of gold men we have more money than we ever had, more gold and more silver. They are now making it a boast that over $500,000,000 of silver have been added to the currency since then, but there has been no panic in consequence of that. The big banks have ostracized silver, it is true, but it is here to stay and more has been added to the volume annually, and Mr. Carlisle is now having it coined at the rate of $1,500,000 a month. If gold goes out where will the contraction be? With free coinage will not silver be constantly added to the volume in circulation to supply the demand caused by th e contraction, and for every gold dollar that disappears will there not be a silver dollar to take its place? How can there be continuous free coinage without adding to the volume of the currency as fast or faster than the gold would disappear?

But gold will not disappear any more under free coinage than it did under the Bland-Allison act or under the Sherman act. That is simply a scare-crow, which doesn't scare worth a cent. Our opinion is that the sensible farmer who remembers how he fared before silver was demonetized and knows from painful experience how he has fared since, and is faring now, would be anxious to make the experiment and take the chances, for he certainly cannot be worsted much even if the experiment panned out as the gold standard oracles declare it will.

THE OUTCOME AT RALEIGH.

Contrary to the expectations of many, the Russell pole, after very hard laboring, knocked the persimmon at Raleigh. In view of the hard fight made, and of the very strong and determind opposition to his nomination, this is a victory, although won by a scratch, on which the Judge is entitled to the congratulation of his friends, and those of the "savages" who supported him, but the Democratic party is also entitled to congratulation, for if it had the selection of the candidates it would doubtless have picked out Judge Russell as the easiest man of the lot to beat.

We do not mean to say by this that he has no strength, for he will command the votes of that element of the party which is partisan enough to vote for the nominee of the party regardless of who or what he may be, or what his record may be. These will vote for Russell, but there are a great many, both white and black, who will not, and this is especially so of the self-respecting colored voters. Either Dockery or Boyd would have been a much stronger nomination, for neither would be confronted by the antagonisms that confront Russell, neither would have found it necessary to make repeated professions of friendship to the negro to offset the effect of repeated snubs of their race, and both are personally more popular and better campaigners than the nominee.

In our opinion the Convention blundered in not nominating Boyd, who was far the strongest man, and Boyd's friends blundered and threw away the nomination when they began to play for Russell votes and thus made the Dockery managers mad, when it was to Boyd's interest to stand in with Dockery and keep up the fight, which Boyd's friends could have done indefinitely if they hadn't begun to dicker so soon with the Russell clan. We take it that as a result of the dicker Jim Boyd was elected as a delegate-at-large to St. Louis, where he can put in some good work for Jim in the event of the election of the Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Judge Russell is anticipating fusion and Populist support. The action of the convention in endorsing fusion on the lines drawn by the Republicans, and the action of the self-constituted committee of Populists favoring such fusion, may possibly result in a partial fusion on the basis of division of minor offices, but in that event we think the Democratic party will get about as many Populist votes as the Republicans, if not more.

This is about the situation as it presents itself now, and it is one with which the Democratic party has no particular reason to find fault, but, on the contrary, it has every reason to feel elated over the outcome at Raleigh.

MINOR MENTION.

The determined opposition that the gold men of the East are making to the nomination of McKinley on account of his studied silence on the standard question, seems to be disturbing his friends somewhat, and consequently several of them have gone East within the past week or so to assure the gold men that McKinley is "sound" on that question, and that they have nothing to fear from his election. At the same time friends of McKinley are assuring the silver men that they have nothing to fear from the election of the Ohio man, who, they say, will not veto a free silver bill if passed. This appears to be putting Mr. McKinley in directly antagonistic positions, but we think they are both right, and that neither the gold men nor the silver never have anything to fear from the election of McKinley. The platform at St. Louis will undoubtedly be a straddle, which will let McKinley do some straddling. He is individually in favor of the gold standard, although by his speeches in Congress he is committed to the double standard. If the Republicans have a majority in the next House of Representatives there will be little probability of any legislation unfavorable to gold, so that the chances are ten to one that the next President will not be called upon to pass upon any bill affecting the gold standard. Taking this view of it the gold men have nothing to fear. But if there should be a majority in favor of silver and this majority be composed of Republicans (which is not likely) and they passed a silver bill he might sign it, so that the silver men would not have anything to fear from him under these conditions. The gold men are much more interested in making their fight to hold Congress than they are in trying to force McKinley to pronounce for gold, by which he would stultify and weaken himself before the people.

* * *

Captain General Weyler has been fulminating some more proclamations. In the last he substantially declares war against the farmers and peasantry, whose corn and other grain he practically confiscates by ordering them to haul it to the towns and turn it over to the representatives of Spanish authority who will allow the current prices for what they want and store the remainder on account of the owners, which means that the owners will never hear of it any more. The object of this is to get the grain locked up and as far as possible out of the reach of the insurgent armies, with whom the farmers are in sympathy and have been supplying with food, the insurgents paying for it when they had the means wherewith to pay. Finding that he cannot keep the insurgents on the other side of his perforated trocha he is now trying to cut down their rations by removing the grain supplies beyond their reach. This is really harder on the farmers than it is on the insurgent armies, for when they need any of these supplies they will do as they have been doing, attack the towns and take them. As a fighter against the farmers and peasantry Weyler is much more of a success than as a fighter against armed men.

TWINKLINGS.

— "There is always one way," observed Higgins, "to make a man acknowledge the corn."

"How is that?" queried Barker.

"Step on it," said Higgins.—*Harper's Bazar.*

— Benevolent Old Man—What business does your papa work at my liftle man?

The Little Man—Nawthin! 'E's got a politicks offis.—*Judge.*

— Bloozin—"I see that the election did not result as you predicted."

Jazzig—"Yes, it did. You're not the only one I predicted to."—*Roxbury Gazette.*

— "Why is Dawson painting his house such a vermillion red?"

"He thinks it will look so warm this summer no one will want to visit there."—*Detroit Free Press.*

— Rubbing It In. Cora—Why do you think women frivolous?

Merritt—Because when a girl makes an enemy of a man for life she always tells him that they can still be friends.—*Puck.*

Boils and pimples are due to impure blood. Remove them by making the blood pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. †

GOD'S MIRACLES OF MAY.

FRANK DEMPSTER SHERMAN.

There came a message to the vine,
A whisper to the tree.
The bluebird saw the secret sign
And merrily sang he!
And like a silver string the brook
Trembled with music sweet—
Enchanting notes in every nook
For echo to repeat.

A magic touch transformed the fields,
Greener each hour they grew,
Until they shone like burnished shields
All jewelled o'er with dew.
Scattered upon the forest floor
A million bits of bloom
Breathed fragrance forth thro' morning's door
Into the day's bright room.

Then bud by bud the vine confessed
The secret it had heard,
And in the leaves the azure-breast
Sang the delightful word;
Glad flowers upsrang amid the grass
And flung their banners gay,
And suddenly it came to pass—
God's miracle of May!

Ladies' Home Journal.

SUNDAY SELECTIONS.

— Death is the door to Heaven.

— The best things are not bought.

— A little with content is wealth.

— Scorn never kills true religion.

— Soul growth requires soul-food.

— Prayer should have hands and feet.

— God often means yes when he says wait.

— A miracle explained is not a miracle.

— Unhind words and acts and stings.

— Begin at the bottom to climb a ladder.

—Heaven-sent sorrows conceal crowns.

— Earth's gloom enriches Heaven's glory.

— Personal touch with the living Christ makes Christian life possible.

— A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run.—*George Elliott.*

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Sanford *Express*: Mr. J. C. Wicker died at his home here on last Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock of erysipelas. He had been sick about two weeks.

— Winston *Sentinel*: Maj. B. F. Bynum, one of Stokes county's best citizens, died Wednesday morning at his home in Germanton, at the age af 77 years, 11 months and 29 days.

— Charlotte *News*: Mrs. G. K. Stevens died last night at her residence, 206 Liddell street. She was the wife of ex-policeman Stevens.

— Mr. W. V. Dunn, who lived three miles east of Charlotte, on the lawyers road, died last night after a brief illness. He was in the 52nd year of his age.

— Raleigh *Press-Visitor*: The capitalists who recently got hold of the plant of the North Carolina Steel and Iron Company expect to start up that enterprise about the latter part of this month. They have been waiting to sccure the desired railroad rates and we understand that the arrangements have been perfected and that the rates will go into effect on and after May 18th. Those engaged in the enterprise are on the ground ready to set the enterprise going. The furnaces will work on ores from Ore Hill and lands in the vicinity of Greensboro.

— Weldon *News*: Mr. Stephen Harrison, a well known farmer who lived near town, died at his home last Sunday after a brief illness. — In Northampton county, a few days ago, Simon Clanton, colored, committed an outrageous assault upon Luby Pitman, also colored, and who is about 40 or 50 years old. He was promptly arrested on a warrant sworn out by the woman and was committed to jail to await the action of the grand jury. Jeter Smith, another colored boy, was also arrested for the same offense, but there being no evidence against him he was released.

— Fayetteville *Observer*: Mr. John Clark, the cotton manufacturer and principal merchant at Manchester, made a deed of assignment this morning naming as his assignees Messrs. Isaac A. Murchison and W. J. McDiarmid. This is no great surprise, as it has been an open secret that Mr. Clark has been struggling hard against the universal tide of business ever since the last death blow to silver. His liabilities are placed at $2,500, outside of mortgages. His property consists of a cotton mill worth probably $20,000, mortgaged for $9,600, store, turpentine still and several farms, all mortgaged.

CURRENT COMMENT.

— The voice is the voice of Kruger, but the hand that twists the lion's tail is the hand of Kaiser Wilhelm.—*Phil. Ledger, Ind.*

— The "clerks for members" salary grab takes $35,000 out of the Treasury every month. The fact that Speaker Reed permitted this steal to go through indicates quite clearly that he has abandoned all hope of the Presidency.—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

— Having made a speech in every city and hamlet and on every hill-top in the United States, Mr. Cleveland's wonderful Boy Comptroller is now going over the same ground reluctantly submitting to the interviewer. The wonder is that Mr. Eckles can furnish such a tremendous output of assorted views on his meager salary.—*New York Commercial Advertiser Rep.*

— McKinley voted for the free coinage of silver. He voted for the Silver Purchase act. He has declared himself in favor of a double standard. He denounced the stop-page of silver purchases. He is the author of the Ohio platform; and he will not say "where he is at" on the money question, though interrogation comes from all parts of the country. No wonder business halts!—*Philadelphia Record (gold) Dem.*

The Hat at the Theater Yet Again.

The Man Behind—Pardon me, miss. I can see nothing owing to your hat.

The Woman In Front—True! There is nothing owing. I have paid for it in full.—Philadelphia Record.

Virginia is becoming important as a manufacturing state, having 59,521 manufacturing hands, who make a product valued at $88,363,824.

THE BEST OF ALL.

It was early morning, and the great house was very still, as its mistress passed with noiseless footsteps along the empty halls, down the back stairway and into the kitchen. There was no parlor maid busy with broom and dusicloth; no chamber-maid with pitchers of hot water and piles of towels going about her morning duties; no sound of singing or jargon of merry voices greeted her ear as she laid her hand on the knob of the door that led into the basement kitchen; no appetizing odor of breakfast cakes, beefsteak and hot coffee saluted her nostrils as she swung the door open and entered. She put her hand to her heart with a gesture as if it pained her, as she murmured, half aloud, "It might be Tennyson's Sleeping Palace for all the signs of life there are here." Then she stopped, just across the threshold, and made a movement indicative of surprise. In the range she had expected to find cold and black and comfortless a ruddy fire was burning. The bright copper kettle was hissing and singing, emitting a trail of steam, and its cover was bobbing up and down.

At this unexpected sight a half smile came to her lips, and again she soliloquized, "The pixie workmen have surely been here before me." Then she looked at her hands—the well preserved, delicate hands of a middle aged woman to whom fortune had been kind—hands that had, like the lilies they resembled in whiteness, toiled not, neither had they spun. "I am glad," thought she, "that the pixies came. I should hardly know how to make a fire—or wish to do it."

Mr. and Mrs. Bertram Wayne had married for love, when they were young and poor, and had been happy. But the young husband had a talent for money making, given the opportunity, and as is not always the case the opportunity presented itself. It does not at all matter whether it was in oil or gas, or what other branch of profitable investment, his little capital was turned over and over and swelled and grew, and the income increased and multiplied itself again and again.

It is only to the purpose here to state that by strictly legitimate methods of business Mr. Bertram Wayne had, inside of 15 or 20 years, grown to be a rich man—not a multimillionaire by any means, but wealthy enough to move out of the pretty cottage in which he and his wife had begun their married life into a spacious dwelling in a more fashionable part of town and set up an expensive establishment, with a complicated system of household service. And, as is usual under such circumstances, Mr. Wayne became too busy in adding to his principal and multiplying his interest to give much attention to home affairs. He furnished the money and looked to his wife to spend it in lubricating the wheels of the ponderous domestic machinery.

Mrs. Wayne gave her time, as was necessary, to her servants' society and the onerous task of entertaining, for "when goods increase they are increased that eat them." Both she and her husband were members of their several clubs, and the wife was a directress in half a dozen institutions—missions for the promotion of various laudable objects—all of which demanded time and attention. Sometimes in the rush and whirl of it all she could not help wondering if she had had children of her own what would have become of them.

In the course of time it came about quite naturally, in order to avoid clashing with each other's hours of rest and retirement, each being busy in divers ways, that they occupied separate suits of apartments, seldom meeting save at table or perhaps for a little time in the early evening.

And now, by no fault of his own and with nothing to reproach himself for, but owing to the uncertain condition of the times, the fortune had collapsed, the home was gone, and the varied occupations of husband and wife had disappeared. In a few days the costly furniture would be auctioned off, the house sold, and, empty handed, they would begin life over again.

When Mr. Wayne came in with a bit of beefsteak he had just bought, he found his wife standing at the table stirring something with an iron spoon in a yellow bowl. She looked up and smiled at him. "I am making drop biscuit," she said. "Do you remember how fond of them you used to be when we first kept house?" Some half forgotten memory stirred in the husband's heart, and he put his arm about her neck and kissed her forehead. Her heart thrilled beneath that touch and kiss as it had not thrilled for years. No diamond necklace or other precious material gift could have brought so pretty a flush, so full of pleasure, to her cheek.

When breakfast was ready and they sat down together alone to serve themselves, she confessed that she had been doubtful about quantities used in her drop biscuit, it had been so long since she had made any. But although they were rather yellow, as if from too much soda, the husband, coming more and more under the happy spell of the olden time, honestly declared that they were delicious.

He sighed when her fair hands plunged into the dishwater pan, but he, no longer the wealthy capitalist, took up the tea towel, with a certain sort of pleasure, to dry the breakfast china. "Don't you remember?" and "Have you forgotten?" formed the staple of their conversation, not, it is true, unmixed with the involuntary sigh or surreptitious tear, for the grim specter of poverty, by whatever sweetened, is something of which human creatures are sore afraid. As Dante truly says, it is

—hated worse than death by just accord,
And with the loathing of all hearts abhorred.

Still there is poverty and poverty, one form of which differs essentially from the other. And when the tea towel had been hung on the rack behind the range Bertram Wayne sat down in one of the kitchen chairs at hand and took his wife upon his knee. It did not occur to him that she was heavier than she used to be. He only thought how soft her cheek felt as it lay against his own and wondered how it was that it had been so long since last he felt it there. Then he told her, in a reassuring way, he had found there would be a little left, as salvage from the wreck, when all was settled up, enough to rent a tiny house like that they used to live in long ago, with a maid of all work in the kitchen to do the roughest part of the household labor. He had had an offer of a situation at $1,200 a year. Didn't that look big to her? She laughed a little hysterically. "But, darling," said he in a hoarse half whisper, "you have proved to me we shall, after all, save the most valuable of all our possessions—and I thank God for it—our love for each other."

At this Mrs. Wayne forgot all about her vanished wealth and its splendors. With a fond, inarticulate cry she drew her arms more closely round her husband's neck and yielded to the straining hold in which he clasped her to his breast.—Minnie W. Baines-Miller in Cincinnati Post.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R R BELLAMY †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and take no other kind. †

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred, Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store. †

TRAFFIC IN TANGIER.

It is Large and Continuous and Apparently Conducted Under Difficulties.

The traffic in Tangier is large and continuous. There is no footpath proper, and the foot passenger has often to pick his way among heavily laden donkeys and camels. Sometimes he is jostled by Jews in dark blue jelabs and skullcaps, the distinctive badges of their race; sometimes his progress is stopped by a burly negro slave, all in white or faded yellow, bearing on his head a tray of bread from the public bakehouse; sometimes he is swept into a miry corner by half a dozen of the sultan's cavalry, whose richly caparisoned steeds, flowing robes, flintlocks or spears, make up altogether an imposing spectacle. Perhaps also he may find himself confronted by a huge packing case borne down the street on the back of a donkey and supported on each side by men of color, who alarm the neighborhood with shouts of "balak."

The most interesting sight in Tangier —at least, from an artistic point of view —is the sok, or large market place for country products. It lies immediately outside the wall in the upper part of the town and is approached through the old slave market, now converted into a shoeing forge. In the forenoon it is too crowded to be interesting, but in the afternoon, when business has somewhat slackened, scenes of varied interest may be observed.

Yonder is a water carrier, with large goatskin bag slung over his shoulder, attracting your attention with the tinkle of a bell to the refreshing draft he offers. Here is a gaunt Arab from the Riff mountains, bareheaded, blanket draped and flashing eyed, interviewing with fierce and threatening gestures an obdurate looking Jew, who is evidently demanding his pound of flesh. Near them is a country woman seated behind a small semicircle of milk jars. Her shriveled, wornout features can be discerned through the folds of her coarse haik, which she holds carelessly together with her left hand, while with her right she lifts the lid from one of the jars.—Good Words.

What Victoria Could Do.

As a matter of fact, our sovereigns have rarely taken any active part in politics since George III's time, but they could still do some very astonishing things if they chose. The queen could dismiss every Tommy Atkins in our army, from the commander in chief to the youngest drummer boy. She could disband the navy in the same way, and sell all our ships, stores and arsenals to the first customer that came along. Acting entirely on her own responsibility, she could declare war against any foreign country, or make a present to any foreign power of any part of the empire. She could make every man, woman and child in the country a peer of the realm, with the right, in the case of males who are of age, to a seat in the house of lords.

With a single word she could dismiss any government that happened to be in power, and could, it is believed, pardon and liberate all the criminals in our jails. These are a few of the things the queen could do if she liked, but it is not necessary to say that her majesty never acts in matters of state except on the advice of the government for the time being.—London Tit-Bits.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodis. E. Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders highe prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately a possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 lb Jute			5¼
Standard	7¼	@	8¼
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ₩ lb	13½	@	14
Sides ₩ lb	7½	@	7¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	6¾	@	7
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ₩ lb	5½	@	5¾
Shoulders ₩ lb	5½	@	4¾
BARRELS— Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ₩ lb	26	@	27
BRICKS—			
Wilmington, ₩ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina, ₩ lb	15		
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	43½	@	45
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
		@	85
COTTON TIES— ₩ bundle			
CANDLES— ₩ lb—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE— ₩ lb—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE— ₩ lb—	27	@	28
Laguyra	20	@	23
Rio	14	@	18½
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ₩ yard			5¾
Yarns, ₩ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS— ₩ dozen	8	@	9
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₩ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ₩ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ₩ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ₩ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ₩ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring ₩ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ₩ lb	5	@	10
" Extra	3 25	@	3 50
FLOUR— ₩ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 50
Choice	3 25	@	3 50
Straight	4 10	@	4 25
First Patent		@	4 50
GLUE— ₩ lb	7½	@	10
GRAIN— ₩ bushe—			
Corn, from store, bags—White	42½	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	41½
Oats, from store	32½	@	35
Oats, East Prood	30	@	40
Cow Peas	50	@	60
HIDES, ₩ lb—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ₩ 100 lbs—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	90
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ₩ lb	2	@	2½
LARD, ₩ lb—			
Northern	8½	@	9
North Carolina	8	@	10
LIME, ₩ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER(city sawed) ₩ M feet—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-Edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ₩ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	32
" in bbls		@	32
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	27½
" in bbls	25	@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" in bbls		@	15
Syrup, in bbls	13	@	35
NAILS, ₩ keg, Cut, 60d basis	2 35	@	2 45
PORK, ₩ barrel—			
City Mess	11 50	@	11 00
Rump		@	11 00
Prime		@	11 00
ROPE, ₩ lb	10	@	32
SALT ₩ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
on 125 ₩ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES 7-inch, ₩ M	5 00	@	7 00
Common	3 00	@	3 50
Cypress Saps	4 50	@	5 00
Cypress Hearts		@	7 50
SUGAR, ₩ lb—Standard Grans'd	5½	@	5¾
Standard A		@	5½
White Ex. C		@	5¼
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4½
C, Yellow		@	4¼
SOAP, ₩ lb—Northern	3½	@	4
STAVES, ₩ M—W. O. Barrel	8 00	@	14
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ₩ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime	00	@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	3 50
Inferior to Ordinary	00	@	3 00
TALLOW, ₩ lb	5	@	5
WHISKEY, ₩ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	1
North Carolina	1 00	@	1
OOL, ₩ lb—Washed	14	@	
Coast of bays	13	@	
Burry	10	@	

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, May 16.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Dull at 23¼ cents per gallon for country packages and 23¾ cents for machine-made casks. Sales at 23c for country and 23½c for machine-made casks.

ROSIN—Market dull at $1 35 per bbl for Strained and $1 40 for Good Strained.

TAR.—Market steady at $1 05 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Steady. Hard 1.30, Yellow Dip 1.70, Virgin 1.80 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 26½c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained $1 20; tar $1 35; crude turpentine 1 20, 1 80, 2 25.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	163
Rosin	899
Tar	656
Crude Turpentine	40

Receipts same day last year—280 casks spirits turpentine, 540 bbls rosin, 111 bbls tar, 35 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 7¾c for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	5¾	cts	₩ lb
Good Ordinary	6¾	"	"
Low Middling	7 5-16	"	"
Middling	7¾	"	"
Good Middling	8 1-16	"	"

Same day last year, middling 6¾c.

Receipts—10 bales; same day last year, 27.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c, Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams, 8¼ to 9½c per pound; Soulders, 6 to 7½c; Sides, 6¼ to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six inch, $3.50 to 3.50; seven inch; $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $8.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Evening—Money on call to-day was quoted at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@5½ per cent. Sterling exchange dull, barely steady; actual business in bankers' bills 487½@487¾ for sixty days; 488½@488¾ for demand. Commercial bills 486½@487½. Government bonds steady; United States coupon fours 109¾; United States twos 94½. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 104; North Carolina sixes 124. Railroad bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was neglected.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, May 16—Evening.—Cotton dull; middling gulf 8¼c; middling uplands 8¼c.

Cotton futures—market closed steady; May 8 03, June 8 01, July 8 03, August 8 06, September 7 39, October 7 26, November 7 14, December 7 14, January 7 16; February 7 20; March 7.24c. Sales 54 900 bales.

Cotton—net 160 bales; gross receipts 494 bales; exports to Great Britain —— bales; to France — bales; to the Continent —— bales; forwarded —— bales; sales — sales bales, to spinners 139 bales; stock (actual) 132,585 bales.

Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
DR. G. C. OSGOOD, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
EDWIN F. PARDEE, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
CARLOS MARTYN, D.D., New York City.

What is Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C.A.S.T.O.R.I.A

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S COMPLEXION POWDER has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 4 1y

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.

To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c.

To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, &c.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. Two thousand references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

a 25 D&W 1y till July 28 sa tu th

Frank H Stedman. Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

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Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

The Morning Star.

PLAYING DOMINOS.

Mistress Morning—well she knows
How to play at dominos
With the children, blithe and gay,
Wide awake at break of day.
First she shows her bluest skies,
Matched by Mary with her eyes,
Next she plays her breezes light,
Matched with Lucy's laughter bright.
Then she throws her sunshine true,
Matched with smiles by merry Lou.
Flowers come now, sweet white and red,
Matched by Josie's flowerlike head.
For each charm the morning throws
In this game of dominos
Something sweet the children bring,
Matching her in everything.
If the game goes thus all day,
Who will be the victor, pray?
—Amos R. Wells in St. Nicholas.

A MIDNIGHT MIRAGE.

It was nearly midnight. The ironing was done, and the clothes lay heaped on the table in snowy piles still hot from the iron. Ann Quinn drew a chair up to the little kitchen window that overlooked the river and sat down with a sigh of pain, for her back ached. She rested her chin in her hand and stared through the faint tracery of familiar objects on the glass to the water beyond, lying dark and glossy under the stars.

"I wonder if Mis' Niles wants that chipped beef for breakfast," thought Ann Quinn, for she was both a cook and a laundress. "Guess I'll fry them cold potatoes left from dinner, too," she continued, her eyes resting on a faraway cluster of electric lights that trembled like a diamond pendant.

Presently, as she sat there, the red rim of the moon pushed itself up behind some trees on the opposite shore. Ann Quinn watched it rising, with a meditative look. "It's terrible red. Them little branches looks like they was drawn on it with a pen. I wonder what that black thing in the water is!" she broke off as a feeler of moonlight slipped across the river to where something black and long bobbed stiffly in the current. She shaded her eyes from the lamp and pressed her face close to the glass. "Looks like a man," she muttered. As she spoke the thing wheeled about and began drifting in toward the stone breakwater beneath the window. Slowly it drew near, the little moon sparks dancing in its wake. It floated into the shadow, and she strained her eyes in vain to follow it.

"Guess I'll go to bed," she said, giving one more look into the darkness. She did not go, though, for suddenly she saw a lean hand thrust over the breakwater, then another, and the next moment the figure of a man crawled out on the stone below her.

Ann Quinn started back, her heart pumping like a steam dredger, for she heard the thick splash of wet feet coming up the steps, and she saw a face pressed against the window that she had just quitted—a drawn face, yellow, pale as the handkerchief knotted about its throat.

"Let me in, Ann Quinn," said the lips, though she heard no voice. "Let me in."

She stood staring, her broad cheeks whiter than the plates on the dresser behind her, but she did not move. The man waited a moment; then he pushed up the sash and swung himself into the room.

The lamp blinked and guttered in the draft, and a door slammed. Ann Quinn quivered from head to foot. The man stood looking at her with famished eyes.

"A lifetime, a whole lifetime," he whispered at last, and his voice sounded cold and empty as the echo in a vault.

"Go away!" cried Ann Quinn. "And take your wet hand off my ironing."

The man moved and stared at the piles of clothes on the table.

"Did you do that?" he asked in a low voice.

"And are you tired?"

"Yes, I did it, and I am tired," she replied, stealing her way stealthily toward the door.

As she moved, her terror lent a new, catlike grace to her awkward body. She looked almost like another woman in the swaying light—a woman with narrow, wicked eyes and lithe motions. The man stepped quickly before the door and stood there, his clothes flooding the black river water on her clean floor.

"And all this time you have worked, while I have had more, a thousand times more, than I could use. And we have lived near each other here in the same city and never knew it." He covered his face with his hands and groaned. "Our sin—what was it that we should reap such lonely years in punishment?" Then he moved toward her, his arms outstretched: "My love, my lost love! Give me one kiss, my first since that other grave closed over us."

Ann Quinn gulped, and her hair rose softly. "If you touch me, I'll kill you!" she said hoarsely, catching a knife up from the shelf behind her. The man seemed not to hear her; he grasped her in his arms and crushed his mouth on hers, and his lips were wet and cold.

Ann Quinn leaped away from him and buried the great knife in his heart. He looked into her terrified eyes, and a shadow fell on his face.

"See," he said mournfully, "you have stabbed me—again; but this time it is to late."

She looked, and there was no blood gushing from that great slash—only the drip, drip of the thick water. Then she covered her face and prayed, for she saw that the man was dead.

There was a long silence, broken by the chime of a clock in the house behind them. The man shivered. "An hour more, dear God, only an hour more!" he pleaded, and he wrung his hands, crying hurriedly: "How can I say it all! How can I make her understand!" He seized Ann Quinn's arm and shook her fiercely.

"Remember, woman! Try to remember! Have I forgotten? Have I not lived alone—waiting—and you never came?"

She brushed her rough hand over her eyes, something stirred in her torpid brain. As the summer lightning, threading the sky, will show a sudden pearly perspective of unseen cloud mass, then flash out, leaving the same blind night it found, so the soul of Ann Quinn opened for an instant beyond her wretched, work ridden world, only to close again as quickly. The man caught her look and asked, his voice tense and quivering:

"Those faded lilies of the valley, there in that cup, why did you keep them only from the flowers you threw away this morning?"

"They—they—smelled good," answered the woman, troubled, bewildered.

"Only that?"

"Yes, only that."

"Have you never dreamed of some one you loved, some one apart from this miserable squalor I find you in?"

The blood flooded her sallow face.

"What business is that of yours? Go away, I say!" she added weakly, giving him a push and catching at the table to save herself from falling.

"Tell me," he pleaded, "have you never missed me, who was more to you those few short years ago than life or honor?"

Ann Quinn looked into his eyes and laughed. There was no mirth in that laugh, though, and he shielded himself as if she had struck at him. Then he spoke again.

"Listen," he said. "Tonight in a far land my soul will be born anew. Until then the veil is lifted. But we will cheat God and love and law—you and I together. Soon my eyes will be blinded, and I shall not know you except by this. Take it and keep it always over your heart, and though you be old and bent, and though you be a little child, still I shall know you."

He thrust his hand into his breast and drew out a leather case. He opened it and pushed something toward her. She looked. It was a faded spray of lily of the valley. Then he reached into his pocket and threw a canvas bag down on the table. "Take these," he said. "There is enough here to keep you from this drudgery." He pointed to the ironing. "And now I must be gone. The river calls to me."

They stood looking at each other in silence. The light swam before Ann Quinn's eyes, and everything blurred but that white face staring into hers. Nearer it came, ever nearer, and she felt her muscles quiver in resistance, then grow lax; there was a pause, a gasping breath, and she had thrown herself into his arms. The cold ooze from his wet hair trailed on her neck. Closer and closer they swayed together, locked in each other's arms; then, with a strange, thin cry, like the wail of a newborn child, the man tore himself away and leaped from the window into the night beyond. There was a heavy splash and silence.

The wind had blown out the lamp. Ann Quinn groped her way to the table, dazed and stupid. She struck a match. It sputtered and went out. Then she crawled away into a corner, her wide eyes fixed on the open window. The moon swam high, and the river ran molten silver beneath it. The little stars set, and the gray scroll of morning unrolled across the night. Still she sat there, her eyes fixed on the empty window space.

Suddenly she stood up, and she felt old and dizzy and lame. She reached out and picked up the canvas bag the man had given her. She shook it, and there rolled out on the table a great handful of unset rubies. Ann Quinn stood staring at them until the first sunbeam came sifting through the darkness, lighting them into a thousand crimson sparkles.

There was a rap at the door, and she thrust the jewels from sight. It was only the milkman, and he looked at the woman's face in disappointment. "So you've heard the news already?" he asked.

"What news?"

"Why, didn't you know they've found the body of Ellis Price, the millionaire, drowned not a hundred yards from this very spot?"

"No," said Ann Quinn.

"Yes, and they think he must have been murdered. He left home to go to the bank with some rubies he had for his niece's wedding, and they weren't on the body anywhere."

"Murdered—murdered! What would they do if they found—some one with them rubies?" Ann Quinn asked thickly.

"Why, hang him high as he'd swing," answered the milkman.

Ten minutes later Ann Quinn stole down to the riverside. She reached over and dropped a handful of stones into the water—a handful of stones that shone like blood drops. Down they sank into the gray river slime. But on the ripples above them hung something too light to sink, for it was only a dried stem of lilies of the valley.

Ann Quinn watched it drift out of sight. Then she turned back to the house to get breakfast.—Julie Closson Kenly in San Francisco Argonaut.

TIMBER PRESERVATION.

Free Access of Air to Woodwork Necessary to Prevent Decay.

Probably no better illustration can be had, even at the present time, of the great importance of free access of air to woodwork as a means of protection against premature decay than the results of an investigation, conducted a few years ago, into the causes of an accident in an expensive apartment house in one of the principal cities of the United States, in which a portion of one of the upper floors gave way, and, in falling, carried along corresponding sections of the several floors below, landing the whole mass of wreckage in the cellar. It was found that a fortunately unusual system of floor construction had been adopted in the building in question, the spaces between the wooden beams having been filled with ashes, presumably with the view of making a comparatively fireproof structure.

Whatever its merits in this respect may have been, there was no question whatever that the mixture of ashes formed a most efficient barrier against the access of air to the timbers, and any moisture that was inherently in them or afterward found its way to them through the tiling above had little opportunity of being carried away by any ventilating air currents. The beams simply had to rot, and that comparatively quickly. In the subsequent work of reconstruction of the floors, however, good care was taken that they should not again suffer in the same way.

Mill architects generally appreciate the preserving influence of free air circulation so thoroughly that they carefully guard against even the painting of any floor beams which are open to the suspicion of imperfect seasoning. Where any moisture is still present in the wood a coat of paint or tar or anything else impervious to air, ordinarily looked upon as a protective agent, simply prevents this moisture from escaping, and thus, instead of guarding against rapid decay, really promotes it to a very material degree. Happily this circumstance is becoming properly recognized and is beginning to receive a due share of attention.—Cassier's Magazine.

Wyoming's Senatorial Twins.

The new senatorial pair from Wyoming have already been christened "The Heavenly Twins," not that Messrs. Warren and Clarke are expected to furnish explosive denouements on the Angelica-Diavolo order, but because of their good looks and other personal attributes.

Warren, who is a returning senator after a brief rest, was one of the tallest and largest men in the upper house when here before, and always was pointed out by strangers as a handsome man whom they wanted to know about at once.

Clarke, who has already put in an appearance, bids fair to prove a good investment for the photographers. Already there is the usual demand for his picture that determines the handsomest men in congress.

He is so good looking that in his own state he is often called the Apollo of Wyoming. This will be the handsomest senatorial pair.—Kate Field's Washington.

Dueling Pistols.

The pistol used in the duel is not the military arm, nor the revolver, but a very carefully made and wonderfully accurate weapon known as the dueling pistol. For many years the length of this arm was a matter of grave discussion at all the clubs in England and on the continent. At first the dueling pistol had a 12 inch barrel and carried 20 round bullets to the pound. But in 1810 the elder Devisure, with his confrere, Lepage, at Paris, and Manton and Egg of London, the most eminent pistol makers of their respective countries, fixed the actual length of the dueling pistol barrel at nine inches, and there it has remained for 85 years. A case of the best pistols costs from 500 to 750 francs, or $100 to $150.

Authorities on chess declare that the game was known to the Chinese in the year 174 B. C.

A ROMANTIC GIRL.

"I am not rich," said he, deprecating himself. But he did not loosen his hold upon Helen's hands or withdraw his ardent gaze from her eyes as he spoke.

"If all the riches in the world were on one side of the scales, and just your love on the other," she answered, with the vibration of deep feeling in her voice, "you know which would weigh the more with my heart."

"But my father may never relent. He vows he'll have no long haired poet in his house or for his heir."

She laughed obdurate fathers to scorn—not angrily, but merrily.

"Oh, my dear, my dear!" she cried. "Why do you waste time talking of fathers? See the sunshine on the water. Come where we can feel it—the air, the light. Come!"

"No, Helen, I'm not coming now," said Robert, with sudden firmness. "You must see the situation as it is. Here am I, loving you. My father raised me as rich men raise their sons. Now he says that unless I give up what he calls my tomfool literary ambitions and go back to Furnaceville to learn about the smelting of iron he'll neither give me an allowance now nor make me his heir. Your father, naturally enough, refuses to treat with a suitor who has no other assets than a sonnet in his pocket. And I love you."

The conclusion seemed perfectly relevant to Helen. She looked at him with eyes swimming in tears of tenderness and trust and pride. She smiled at him sunnily through them. Her voice trembled as she spoke, though her words were jesting.

"Do coin your sonnet into a crust," she said, "and bid me share it with you, and I shall be happy. Happy, do you understand? Happy! And that is all you want—my happiness."

He caught her face between his hands and looked adoringly at her. Then he said, with sudden foreboding:

"Helen, Helen, are you sure it is I? Are you sure you love me—me, and not merely the situation, the romance?"

"Now, sir," said Helen, tossing her head, while righteous indignation dried the tears in her eyes, "you are insulting me."

* * * * * * *

Helen's father unintentionally fanned the flames of love. He forbade his daughter to see Robert.

"You have a right to forbid Robert your house," said the young woman in grand heroic style, "but you cannot prevent my seeing him. I assure you I shall. Your treatment of me justifies it."

"Don't make a fool of yourself, Helen," advised her father, "or I'll forbid you the street. What has that feather brained boy to live on?"

"He's a genius, and he is persecuted."

"He's a young idiot! I hope a bread and water diet will bring him to his senses. See here, Helen. I don't object to the boy, if you love him, though heaven alone knows why you should. But I'm not going to have you marrying a pauper, and I'm not going to aid and abet him in insurrection against his father. If you'll persuade him to be sensible now"—

"You do not know your daughter, sir," said Helen, her bosom swelling with the proud consciousness that here was a dramatic occasion and that she was a heroine equal to it. "Heaven forbid that I should advise the man I love to his own undoing. Did you actually believe that I would try to persuade him to turn from odes to iron ore, to fetter his genius, to"—

"Go to your room, Helen, and pack your trunk for Europe!" thundered the old gentleman.

But later he compromised on a month at Lakewood. He knew that the lovers exchanged daily letters, each bidding the other be of good cheer. He observed Helen's pride and glory in her martyrdom with a feeling of helplessness.

"The little fool is positively radiant over her misery," he said to himself. "She fancies she's a heroine! Confound old Donnebroon! Why doesn't he give his son some money and let him spend it printing his poetry?"

When they came back to town, the romance was at its height. Helen placed a taper before her curtained window, and at night Robert patrolled the sidewalk gazing at it as at a shrine. They wrote long letters, though they did not carry out their intention of meeting clandestinely. And Helen was radiant with joy of her romance.

* * * * * * *

Robert had been ill in his east side lodging. His father had come, had seen and yielded.

"Bob, my boy," he had said, "be whatever sort of a fool you choose. I'll not be one any longer."

And Robert, weakened by illness, was won by kindness, as he had not been by harsh usage.

"I'll come back to Furnaceville," he said, "and I will learn the business. Poetry will be a side issue."

Whereupon there was rejoicing among the elders, but Helen was unaccountably cold.

Robert recovered. There was no more martyrdom. He called when he would. He talked politics with her father. He came to dinner. He went to the opera with her. He no longer had to look to her taper lighted window in order to feel near her. The days of Helen were remarkably like those of any other young woman upon whom fortune had smiled. They wearied her. He had been a persecuted genius, she reasoned. He was no longer persecuted. By feminine logic he was no longer a genius. She had been a martyr because she loved. She was no longer a martyr. Did she no longer love? Feminine logic faltered. She wept. "She was disappointed in him," she told herself. And finally she told him so.

* * * * * * *

"For," as Mr. Robert Donnebroon said in the novel he published a few years later, "though men love women, women's affections are given to situations, to romance, excitement or to love itself. And men are interesting to them only as the vehicles by which these things come to them."—New York World.

Electric Light Test.

The public is becoming quite knowing in many branches of electric knowledge, and in none more than in the determination, with greater or less accuracy, of the efficiency of the electric light. At one time a central station had no great difficulty in foisting upon its customers as a 16 candle power a light that the ordinary gas jet would be an improvement upon. Now, however, people are more critical, and they have a very shrewd idea as to whether they are getting as much light as they are paying for. If they have any doubt on the subject, it can be easily set at rest.

The latest method of measuring illumination is based upon the principle that the illumination, falling, say, on a printed page, must have a definite value in order to render the printed characters just legible, and that the intensity of illumination so required will, for a normal eye, depend upon the size and character of the print. A small printed tablet is placed in a darkened box and exposed to illumination from a translucent plate of glass or porcelain, which receives directly on its surface the light whose intensity is to be measured. The area of the translucent plate is then varied until the amount of light received by the test characters just renders them visible. A scale is provided by reference to which the exact degree of candle power of the illumination is determined.—New York Times.

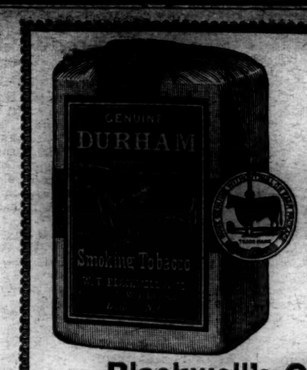
What She Would Do.

"Johnnie, dear," said his mother, who was trying to inculcate a lesson in industry, "what do you suppose mamma would do for you if you should come to her some day and tell her that you loved your studies?" "Lick me for telling a falsehood," said dear little Johnnie, with the frankness of youth.—Pittsburg Bulletin.

A Stride to Freedom.

"Which," asked the unsophisticated young person—"which is the proper side of a horse for a lady to sit on?"

"Both," responded the severe lady with the short hair and seal brown bloomers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.



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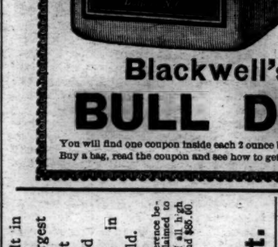

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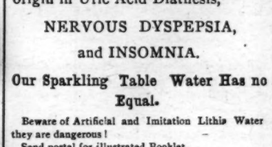

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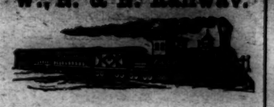

In Effect Sunday, Oct. 27, 1895

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND
No. 8		No. 7
P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M
3 00	Lv.. Mulberry street ..Ar	12 40
3 58	Lv.. Jacksonville Lv	10 42
4 30	Lv.. Maysville.....Lv	10 09
4 44	Lv.. Pollocksville.....Lv	9 55
5 30	Ar.. Newbern Lv	9 30
P M		A M

Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo. D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

H. A. WHITING, General Manage

J. W. MARTENIS, Traffic Manager. oct 27 tf

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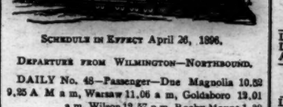

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT April 26, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.32 9.25 A M a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.57 p m, Rocky Mount 1.38 p m, Tarboro 2.35 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.20 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.58 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 5.30 7.00 P M p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.05 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 a m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.35 a m, Petersburg 3.33 a m, Richmond 5.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.33 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.33 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.39 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.30 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 11.13 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m. 8.30 P M

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY No. 49—Passenger—Leave †Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.03 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m. 5.45 P M

DAILY No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.03 p m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.30 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.30 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m. 9.45 a m

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.50 p m Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.12 a m, Columbia 5.30 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 6.43 a m, Florence 8.25 a m, Marion 9.06 a m, Chadbourn 10.10 a m, Lake Waccamaw 10.39 a m. 12.75 a m

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m, Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.30 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m, Tarboro 9.45 a m, returning leaves Tarboro 5.30 p m; Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.30 p m, arrives Washington 11.55 a m and 7.30 p. m. Daily except Sunday. Connects at Parmele with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 3.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m., Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield, N. C.; 7.50 a m; arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.55 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 9.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 11.10 a m and 8.50 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 3.00 p m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m, arrive Latta 9.24 a m, Dillon 9 36 a m, Rowland 9 53 a m., returning leaves Rowland 5.06 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.56 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 6.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 A m, arrive Conway 12.25 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.30 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Wadesboro daily at 5.50 a m, Cheraw 6.44 a m, Darlington 7.43 a m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m. Returning leave Florence 7.45 p m, Darlington 8.17 p m, Cheraw 9.22 p m, arrive Wadesboro 10.15 p m. Trains leave Gibson, daily except Sunday, 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m. Returning, leave Darlington 8.15 p m, Bennettsville 9.09 p m, arrive Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.24 a m, Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 5 p m, arrive Lanes 6.35 a m, 5.35 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.05 p m, 11.15 p m, arrive Selma 3.55 p m. Smithfield 3.05 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.35 p m. 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.51 a m, Smithfield 12.30 p m, Selma 12.55 p m, arrive Wilson 1.30 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Darlington †7.55 a m, arrives Sumter †9 30 a m. Leave Sumter †10 a m, arrives Pregnalls †5 40 p m. Leaves Sumter 4.33 a m, arrives Denmark 6 20 a m. Leave Elliott †11.10 a m and †7.15 p m, arrive Lexknow †1 p m and †8.15 p m. Returning leave Lucknow †6 05 a m and †2 00 p m, arrive Elliot †8.25 a m and †2.30 p m. Leaves Denmark 4 17 pm, arrive Sumter 6 05 p m. Leave Pregnalls †8 50 a m, arrive Sumter †8 05 p m. Leaves Sumter †6 30 p m, arrives Darlington †8 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

H. M. EMERSON, Asst'l Gen'l Passenger Agent.

J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.

T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. ap 30 tf

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New York for Wilmington

PAWNEE, Saturday, May 16
CROATAN, Saturday, May 23

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN, Saturday, May 16
PAWNEE, Thursday, May 21
ONEIDA, Saturday, May 23

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

CROATAN, Tuesday, May 26

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For freight or passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt., Wilmington, N. C.
THEO. G. KOER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.
WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green, N. Y. may 13 tf

Steamer E. A. Hawes

WILL LEAVE FOR CLEAR RUN AND A L points on Back River, on MONDAY and THURSDAY each week.

JAS. MADDEN, Agent.
feb 1 1m

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 19, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY
No. 1.		No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar.. Wilmington ...Lve	7 35 a. m.
4 45 "	Lv.... Fayetteville ...Ar	10 35 " m
4 33 "	Ar .. Fayetteville ... Lv	10 55 " "
4 31 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 05 " "
3 19 "	Lv .... Sanford ..

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

SUNDAY MORNING, MAY 17, 1896

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat and Corn Showed a Slight Advance—Oats Unchanged—Pork Products Closed Higher.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 16.—Wheat made a fractional gain in price to-day after a half session in trading, in which the main feature was dullness. The weather still continues to be the principal factor and early in the day caused weakness and a decline of half a cent. The Southwest was having abundant moisture and the crops were receiving benefit therefrom July wheat opened from 62½c and 62¼@63⅜c; sold between 61⅞@62½c, closing at 62⅜@62½c—½c higher than yesterday. Cash wheat was easy, closing steady.

Corn—The tone was derived exclusively from wheat, prices declining early and recovering later. July corn opened at 29½c, sold at 29⅝c, closing at 29½@29⅝c—a shade above yesterday. Cash corn was steady to ¼c lower. The close exhibited some firmness.

Oats—Practically, prices were established by the other markets, declines and rallies, responsive to similar movements in wheat and corn, taking place. July oats closed unchanged from yesterday. Cash oats were firm, closing steady.

Provisions—Trading in the provision pit was confined to the transactions of a few commission houses and packers and denoted anything but interest in the situation. Naturally following the hog market, which had declined, prices of product eased off, afterwards remaining fairly steady at the decline. Responsive to the subsequent firmer tone of grain, there was a recovery, which raised values above the opening quotations all through the list. July pork closed 2½ to 5c higher than yesterday; July lard unchanged, and July ribs 2½c higher. Domestic markets were steady.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

Visible Supply of Cotton—The Crop in Sight—New York Sun's Review of the Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 16.—The total visible supply of cotton for the world is 3,841,161 bales, of which 2,347,961 bales are American, against 3,896,127 bales and 3,531,927 bales respectively last year. Receipts of cotton this week at all interior towns 19,047 bales. Receipts from the plantations 12,231 bales. Crop in sight 6,713,144 bales.

The *Sun* says: Cotton declined one to three points, but recovered part of the loss on near months, closing one to two points lower. The distant months recovered all of the loss and advanced one to three points, closing steady, with sales of 54,900 bales.

To-day's features: The Liverpool news caused the early weakness in this market. The weather advices continued favorable and the *Chronicle's* weekly report was bearish. But though the crop news was favorable, the next crop deliveries to-day were the strongest in the list. In fact, they showed a small net improvement, while the near months ended slightly lower. The late firmness was due to the covering of shorts. The prominent bull was a good buyer, and the South, Liverpool and the Continent bought. The receipts at the ports were smaller, while the exports were of fair proportions.

FOR FREE SILVER.

A Big Demonstration by Democrats in Illinois.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, May 16.—The first big demonstration of the free silver coinage forces within the ranks of the Democratic party of this State took place to-night at the auditorum. Gov. Altgeld, the recognized leader and a candidate for re-nomination on a platform of bimetallism, was the star attraction and orator, creating unbounded applause among the four thousand men and women who listened closely to his forcible address on the money question. The Governor's declaration that the Federal administration was in league with capitalists to perpetuate a gold standard evoked rounds of applause. The Altgeld Legion escorted the Governor to the theatre and Judge William Prentiss introduced him to the audience.

BASE BALL.

Result of Games Played Yesterday at Various Places.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Roanoke—Lynchburg 5, Roanoke 1.
Chicago—Chicago 7, Baltimore 8.
Cleveland—Cleveland 8, New York 2.
Louisville—No game—rain.
Portmouth—Portsmouth 8, Norfolk 15.
Richmond—Richmond 13; Petersburg 2.
Washington—Georgetown 7, Virginia 0.
New Orleans—New Orleans 7, Birmingham 5.
Mobile—Mobile 15, Atlanta 7.
Montgomery—Montgomery 8, Columbus 9.
Pittsburg—Pittsburg 4 Boston 6.
Cincinnati—Cincinnati 2, Brooklyn 1.
St. Louis—St. Louis 1, Washington 7.

GEN. FITZ LEE,

The New Consul General to Havana, Had a Conference Yesterday with President Cleveland.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—Gen. Fitzhugh Lee, the new Consul General at Havana, who was unable to see the President and Secretary of State yesterday, had a conference with them to-day. He received the views of the administration in regard to Cuban affairs, but whether they were the same views which a number of sensational newspapers published as having been given to him yesterday, cannot be ascertained accurately. Gen. Lee's departure for his post depends on the wishes of the President and Mr. Olney, and no time has yet been set.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, May 16.—Spirits turpentine quiet and steady at 26¼@26¾. Rosin dull but steady; strained common to good $1 80@1 85.

CHARLESTON, May 15.—Spirits turpentine dull; quotations omitted. Rosin—nothing doing; quotations omitted.

SAVANNAH, May 16.—Spirits turpentine firm at 24½c; sales 3,000 casks; receipts 1,500 casks. Rosin firm at the decline on low grades; sales 6 000 barrels; receipts 3 780 barrels. Quotations were: A, B, C, D, E, F, $1 40, G $1 50, H $1 60, I $1 65, K $1 70, M $1 80, N $1 85, window glass $2 00; water white $2 10.

IMPOVERISHED BLOOD causes that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, enriches and vitalizes the blood, giving new life and increased vigor and vitality.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cures indigestion, biliousness, headache. †

CUBAN BELLIGERENCY.

JOINT RESOLUTION OFFERED IN THE SENATE BY MORGAN OF ALABAMA.

The Government Condemned For Its Humiliating Task in Searching For Frivolous Excuses For Not Defending Cuba Against Tyrants Such as Weyler.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, May 16.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Morgan of Alabama, Democrat, in reference to the sentence of the American citizens captured on the Competitor, in Cuban waters, was taken up, and Mr. Morgan addressed the Senate thereon. The recent action of Congress, he said, recognizing the belligerency of the Cubans, had not been received by the Spanish Government and people as representing the attitude of the Government and people of the United States on that subject. In that action Congress was not fixing the status of the Cubans, but of citizens of the United States, proximity, important commercial relations, ownership of valuable property acquired by Americans in Cuba, the actual residence of many Americans in Cuba, and the resort of a great number of Cubans to the United States, asking hospitality, created relations of such an intimate nature with that island that Congress was compelled to examine into the conditions of that people and to determine whether they were at peace or engaged in war. The United States had carried out faithfully the neutrality laws and had in no way incited or promoted the insurrection which was attended with such barbarities and which had drawn into its vortex citizens of the United States and very important rights of persons and property. It had been a difficult task to restrict the wrath of the American people when they saw their own Government stand by while those unchristian barbarities were being summarily perpetrated. That a state of civil war existed in Cuba since the Autumn of 1894; that it was increasing in magnitude with startling rapidity and strength, was known to the remotest and least informed nations of Christendom. War was being conducted by armies in the field regularly armed and equipped. The Spanish force consisted of 150,000 troops and fifty war vessels, while the insurgents had in the field not less than 50,000 troops. It was utterly preposterous, therefore, to assert that a state of war did not exist there. It shocked common sense that the United States Government was being compelled by diplomatic pretences to admit that peace prevailed in Cuba. That diplomatic policy had its support in several technical apologies and excuses. Among those diplomatic evasions was the alleged fact that the Cubans had no fortified towns or military defences. That grave objection, however, was answered by saying that "forts are strongholds to be taken," and the Cubans did not propose to build them for that purpose.

Mr. Morgan referred to the recent speech or message to the Spanish Cortes of the Queen Regent, speaking of her as a "cruel monarch," and said that if Spain had understood three years ago that under the conditions that now exist, the United States would recognize the belligerency of both parties, Cuba would have been to day as free as the Canadians are. The Spanish Government, he said, expected the Government of the United States to continue in its present role, without regard to any cruelty that Spain chose to inflict even on American citizens who fell into her hands as prisoners of war, and who were massacred by her relentless and unchristian agents. Every day that Americans suffered imprisonment at the hands of the Spanish Government was a day of national humiliation to the American people.

He condemned the American Government for being engaged in "the humiliating task of searching for frivolous excuses" for its action in not defending the Cubans "against tyrants such as Weyler," and he declared that Cuba was, under the law of nations, a lawful belligerent, and might be so recognized without giving offence to the opposing power. The Cubans, he said, exercised jurisdiction over much the largest area of the island and over the great body of the rural inhabitants, nor could it be denied that American citizens residing within that area were subject to that *de facto* Government.

In discussing the question as to the President's treatment of the action of Congress, Mr. Morgan said that that difficulty was capable of being evaded by tendering to the President the opportunity of coinciding with or vetoing the act of Congress. If the President exercised his power to force a reconsideration by the use of his veto power, then he participated in the legislation and conceded the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to legislate on the subject. If the President denied such power and refused to consider the question, he removed the power practically from the decision of the Supreme Court and assumed the right to reject that Court's arbitrament. Mr. Morgan was therefore in favor of sending to the President a joint resolution, declaring that a state of public warfare existed in Cuba and that the parties engaged in the war are belligerents. In conclusion he asked for the adoption of his resolution of inquiry, remarking that if the matter went over without action the country was going to be in trouble about it. The resolution was agreed to after a slight modification. The following is the text of it:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations is directed to inquire and report to the Senate what are the rights of the United States under the treaties with Spain as to the trial of our citizens arrested in Cuba, and now under condemnation and sentenced to death by Spanish military tribunals, for alleged offences of a political or other character against the Spanish laws or Government, and to report on that subject by bill or otherwise.

Section 2. That the Secretary of State is directed to send to the Senate literal copies of the original text of a protocol of conference and declarations concerning judicial procedure, signed by Caleb Cushing, as Minister of the United States and Senor Don Fernando Y. Collantes, Minister of the King of Spain, on January 12, 1877, as the same was executed and interchanged, both in the English and Spanish languages and that he will inform the Senate whether the established or agreed original text of said protocol is in the English or the Spanish language.

Section 3. That the President of the United States is requested, if it is not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to the Senate copies of any correspondence that has taken place between the Government of Spain and the United States respecting the said protocol and its bearing or effect upon the trial and condemnation of citizens of the United States who were recently captured on or near the vessel called the Competitor, which was seized under Spanish authority in Cuban waters, or near to that island.

Eulogies on the life, character and public services of the late Representative Crain, of Texas, were delivered by Senators Chilton and Mills of Texas, Democrats, and Caffery of Louisiana, Democrat, and at their conclusion, at 3.50 p. m, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

J. B. Kornegay, of Van Dorn, Ala., is under arrest charged with fraudulent use of the mails. He is said to have ordered some $23,000 worth of goods from firms in the North and West, and disposed of the goods at a big discount and made no effort to settle.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

ANOTHER EDICT ISSUED BY CAPT. GEN. WEYLER.

Exports of Tobacco Prohibited—Reports of Engagements With Insurgent Forces.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

HAVANA, May 16.—A band of insurgents yesterday set fire to and destroyed the whole San Miguel estate, close to this city. The estate is owned by the Gasnova family. The loss is estimated at half a million dollars.

HAVANA, May 16.—Captain General Weyler has issued an edict which will appear in to-morrow's *Official Gazette*, prohibiting temporarily the export of tobacco from the provinces of Pinar del Rio and Havana, except to Spain. Ten days' grace are allowed to fill existing contracts. All those failing to comply, the decree sets forth, will be considered sympathizers with the rebellion, their goods seized and other severe penalties imposed.

Col. Loderuges reports from Cienfugos that he surprised the insurgent forces under Gomez, while the latter were in camp near Pidra Plata, and caused the utmost confusion in the enemy's camp. The rebels rallied, however, and attacked the Spanish vanguard but were quickly repulsed under the fire of the Spanish artillery. The rebels had fifteen killed and many wounded. The loss to the Spanish was trifling, only three of their number having been wounded.

HAVANA, May 16.—The Government has issued an order prohibiting the export of leaf tobacco. This action is taken at the request of local cigar factories which desire to be protected from the effects of American competition.

THE TEXAS CYCLONE.

Death and Ruin in Its Wake—Over One Hundred and Fifty Persons Killed.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, May 16.—The death list from the cyclone of yesterday afternoon is growing rapidly and this morning over seventy-five bodies had been found. Twenty five persons from Sherman, Denison, Whitewright, Howe and Van Alstyne are attending the wounded, and hundreds of women are helping. The colored people, having recovered from their first fright, are working like Trojans. The excitement cannot be abated as long as reports continue to come in as they do. It is reported that twelve dead bodies have been found in a pile north of town and there are no means of bringing them here. Many persons are missing and entire families cannot be found. It is believed many negroes will be found in Post Oak creek. Bodies are still being brought in and will be identified during the day. If all reports are to be credited, the number of dead must already reach one hundred and fifty.

The storm passed two miles from Denison and is thought to have broken up beyond there. Telegraph and telephone wires between here and Denison are down and many other towns have no connection. It is feared that the restoration of telegraphic communication will bring information of the loss of life and property in surrounding towns greater than has already been estimated.

HOWE, TEXAS, May 16.—Yesterday's terrible cyclone struck this town, leaving death and ruin in its wake. The path of the cyclone at this point was a quarter of a mile wide. Farm houses and many barns were wrecked. Eight persons were killed outright and many injured. Bark was ripped from trees and much stock were killed.

DENISON, TENN., May 16.—The town of Joel, Chickasaw Nation, was blown away by a cyclone last night. Twelve houses were destroyed and a number of people wounded, some of them fatally.

SHERMAN, TEXAS, May 16.—The horror-stricken people of Grayson and Denton counties have been engaged for the last twenty-four hours in the gruesome work of recovering and counting the dead victims of yesterday's cyclone and alleviating the sufferings of the injured. The story of the terrible disaster to life and property cannot be fully told to-night.

Two hundred corpse by conservative estimate from all points stricken by the fury of the elements, may cover the fatalities. Another hundred men, women and children have been seriously injured, and two score of these sufferers are not expected to live. The wounded in the neighborhood of Sherman are scattered over a territory of ten miles, being cared for by friends and strangers, which renders the task of gathering names slow and difficult in the midst of the accompanying flood and debris.

A million dollars will not cover the property loss.

The gust of rain, wind, thunder and lightning began near Justin, in the southeast corner of Denton county, and passed easterly and north trough Grayson county until the Red river, on the Indian Territory border, was reached, when it scattered and ceased its deadly work.

The town of Joel, Chickasaw Nation, was the most northerly point stricken. The cyclone traveled 100 miles, but its width was confined to 150 yards.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS.

State Convention—Bimetallism, Protection and Reciprocity Planks in the Platform—Free Silver Declared to be the Paramount Issue.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

POCATELLO, IDAHO, May 16.—The Republican State Convention met here to-day two hundred strong. The Dubois men were in control, and contrary to all expectations, harmony reigned supreme. A resolution pledging the delegates to stand by the national ticket was defeated—93 to 56. "Bimetallism, protection and reciprocity" was the spirit of the resolution.

They instructed the delegates to St. Louis to use every means within their power to stand by the white metal and secure the nomination of a man who is favorable to the free and unlimited coinage of both gold and silver.

The action of the five Senators from the inter-mountain States, who recently voted for silver, is commended. Silver is declared to be the paramount issue in the politics of the United States. The delegates are: Fred T. Dubois, Willis Sweet, A. B. Campbell, Lyttleton Price, M. B. Gwinn and Ben. E. Rich.

WARM WIRELETS.

A dispatch from Pretoria says that Mr. Grey, one of the recently sentenced members of the Reform Committee, became insane in jail and committed suicide.

Henry Boltin, the embezzling treasuter of Omaha, Neb., has been sentenced to 19 years in the penitentiary and to pay $310,000 fine, that being about the amount he is convicted of embezzling.

The Rockford (Ill.) Watch Company, H. W. Price, president, made an assignment. Most of the creditors are local, none preferred. The last inventory taken showed assets of $400,000 and liabilities $110,000.

When Nature

Needs assistance it may be best to render it promptly, but one should remember to use even the most perfect remedies only when needed. The best and most simple and gentle remedy is the Syrup of Figs, manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Company.

SILVER AT CHICAGO.

[*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette*]

Estimates of silver strength in the Democratic Convention at Chicago are made by the Pittsburg *Dispatch* and the Cincinnati *Enquirer*. They are made after telegraphing various editors in various parts of the country, and sundry politicians. As to politicians, the wish is often father to the thought. As to editors, their views are those of observant men, who are apt to have impressions of general drift rather than knowledge of details.

The *Dispatch* figures out that there will be, on present indications, 483 for money" and 486 for free coinage—a silver majority of 54.

The *Enquirer's* figures give 394 for "sound money" and 506 for free silver.

In some detail the *Dispatch* gives Ohio as voting 30 to 16 for "sound money; the *Enquirer* 28 to 18 for silver.

As to Indiana there is little difference the Pittsburg paper giving silver and "sound money" but 15 votes; the Cincinnati paper, silver 16, "sound money" 14.

Kentucky's whole vote is given to silver, twenty-six in all by the *Enquirer*. The *Dispatch* gives from Kentucky eighteen votes to "sound money" and eight to silver.

The prisoners in the Newport, Ky., jail sawed the hinges off the rear door last night and all escaped except Jackson and Walling, the alleged murderers of Pearl Bryan, who refused to leave, thinking it a plan to lynch them.

Timberlake, Woodson & Snead, manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobacco, Lynchburg, Va., made an assignment yesterday. It is an assignment of partnership assets to secure partnership liabilities. The assets are estimated at about $30,000. The liabilities aggregate $49,905,97.

The village of Painted Post, near Corning, N. Y., was visited yesterday by a disastrous fire entailing a loss of about $150,000. The Bronson House and the large plant of the Western Engine Company, employing 100 men, were among the property destroyed. The fire was probably of incendiary origin.

MEN WORSE THAN APES.

Revolting Customs of Some of the African Cannibal Tribes.

The cannibalism of the black secret society known as the Human Leopards in the country near Sierra Leone brings forcibly before us the difference between the east African and west African habits of eating human flesh. The Sherbo cannibals waylaid and killed their victims and afterward feasted on their flesh. The cannibalism of the east coast is of a very different kind. The flesh of the old people—the grandfather and grandmother of a family—is dried and mixed with condiments, and a portion of this is offered, with a dim sort of sacramental meaning, to travelers who become guests of the family. To refuse it would be a deadly insult. To accept it is a passport to the privileged position of a friend of the house. Many of our travelers in east Africa have eaten thus sacramentally of the ancestors of some dark skinned potentate.

The cannibalism of the west coast is of a more horrible kind, connected with fetichism, the worst developments of which are peculiar to that country. But there is a hideously genuine appetite for fresh human flesh still existing among the negroes of west Africa. This cannibalism manifests itself in a refinement of gluttony which has its mild analogy in the tastes of Europeans. Young boys are bought from the dark interior, kept in pens, fattened upon bananas and finally killed and baked. To these Thyestean feasts come not only the savage chiefs of the interior, but also, it is whispered, black merchants from the coast. Men who appear at their places of business in English territory in broadcloth and tall hats, who ape the manners of their white masters, are said to disappear annually into the interior, where, we are told, they might be seen in naked savagery taking part in the banquets on plump boys, in which they delight.

Be this as it may, somehow the native of the west coast and its Hinterland is unlike the East or South African native in the deep lying savagery and the extraordinary facility for returning to it which are his leading and very unpleasant characteristics. The subject claims the attention of the anthropologist, and certainly suggests a curious reason for questioning the relationship of the black man and the ape or the gorilla, seeing that the race of monkeys seems to be singularly free from anything like cannibalism.—London Saturday Review.

HOLES IN THE CANVAS.

An Important Discovery Increasing the Efficacy of Sails.

An Italian sea captain, Gio Batta Vasallo of Genoa, has made a very interesting innovation in the use of sails of ordinary sailing vessels. He claims that the force of wind cannot fully take effect in a sail, since the air in front of it cannot properly circulate in the inflated part and remains stationary immediately in front of part of the sail proper. He avoids this stagnation of air, as he calls it, by the application of a number of small holes in that part of the sail where the depression is deepest when it is filled. These holes are re-enforced like a buttonhole, so that they will not tear out.

Trials made in various weather have resulted as follows: With a light wind a boat with ordinary sails made 4 knots, while the new sail increased the speed to 5¼ knots. In a fresh breeze the respective speeds were 7 and 8¾ knots, and in a strong wind they were 8 and 10 knots an hour. It stands to reason that the doing away with a layer of air which cannot escape past the sides of a sail must increase the efficiency of the sailboat. Where the wind formerly struck a cushion of air which acted like a spring mattress, decreasing the actual pressure of the wind against the canvas, this current of air now strikes the sail direct and of course has a greater efficiency. Vasallo has received much encouragement from practical sailors as well as theoretical scientists.—Philadelphia Record.

Football In Africa.

Englishmen are proverbial for taking their games with them into whatever part of the world they go. Golf, as we know, is played in the shadow of the pyramids and in the very heart of the Himalayas, but football in the middle of darkest Africa is something of an innovation. Yet football is rapidly becoming popular on the shores of Lake Nyassa, and at Kotakota, which a few years ago was notorious as the greatest depot for slaves on the western shore of the lake, mixed teams of black and white meet every Saturday with as much regularity as do our home teams, though the local chronicler omits to say whether Rugby or Association has won the suffrages of the Nyassa teams. One startling feature of the game is that the black players decline to hamper themselves with boots and find apparently no inconvenience in playing with bare feet.—London Cor. Manchester Guardian.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

POSING AT THE PIANO.

Paderewski Thinks Performers Should Look Effective While Playing.

When Paderewski was in New York, he was calling at a prominent Wall street man's home in Fifth avenue when the broker told him he would like to have his opinion of his daughter's playing. The great pianist courteously replied that nothing would give him greater pleasure.

After the young lady had dashed off several selections Paderewski said:

"To get the greatest enjoyment from the piano the music must not only be heard, but the performer should be seen. The performer should therefore be careful of his or her position at the instrument.

"I will be frank with you and say that I preferred to see rather than hear your daughter play. I might better say that I looked more than I listened. She held herself correctly. There is nothing I hate more than a listless, careless posture of the body while playing.

"Then there was life in her touch. Her fingers fairly sparkled as they ran over the board and touched the keys, rebounding from them with a snap that was exhilarating to behold. Her manner of using her hands and her elbowing, if I may so call it, showed proper training also.

"I will therefore add that my sense of hearing would have been equally delighted doubtless if my sense of sight had not been so completely monopolized. I compliment the young lady on her accomplishment."

"There is wisdom in that," said the broker in repeating the conversation. "Teachers of the piano should give far more attention to this matter than they now do."—New York Advertiser.

Very Singular.

A good many years ago a certain little German princeling's court consisted entirely of Frenchmen. He would not have anybody except Frenchmen about him.

One day at dinner, at which none but Frenchmen were present, one of them said:

"Your royal highness, how singular it is that you are the only foreigner present!"—Texas Siftings.

A Hard Question.

"Say, paw!"
"Paw!"
"Oh, paw!"
"What the—what do you want!"
"If a reindeer got froze, would he be an icedeer?"—Indianapolis Journal.

Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost and Found Wants, and other short miscellaneous advertisements inserted in this Department, in leaded Nonpareil type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for 1 cent per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than 20 cents. Terms, positively cash in advance.

For Sale—A Keating in O. K order can be purchased at a great bargain. Apply at Star office. ma 17 tf.

Hand power rip and cut off Circle Saw for sale. Price Fifteen Dollars, 313 North Front street. ma 17 1t*

Do you speculate? "Guide to Successful Speculation" mailed free. Wheat, provision, cotton and stock speculation on limited margins thoroughly explained. Correspondence solicited. Warren, Ford & Co., 11 Wall Street, New York. my 17 1y su tu th

Cheap Rent—Thirteen room house with bath and other conveniences, corner Seventh and Chesnut streets. Possession given at once. Apply to Morris Bear & Bros. we fr su tu th my 13 5t

Good opportunity to rent the elegant Store 416 North Front street, including basement, heretofore used as Restaurant by Gieschen Bros. my 1 tf

Manufacturing Concern desires to appoint one energetic business man in Wilmington (and every city not already taken). Applicant must furnish few hundred dollars to pay for goods on delivery after orders have been secured for same. No bonus; no money in advance; previous experience unnecessary. We are manufacturing a specialty, almost a monopoly, not a luxury, something which will reduce expenses; needed by every firm, factory, mill, hotel, store, etc., throughout the land. From $200 to $400 monthly can be made. References required, Rudolph Guenther, Fulton St., New York. ma 17 1t

Just received one car Jamaica Bananas, 10 barrels Russett and 40 crates Western, N. C., Apples; 25 sacks Irish Potatoes and Onions, Butter Beans, Peas, Dried Apples, Dried Peaches, N. C. Hams, Cakes and Crackers, Candies of all kinds, Nuts, Figs, Dates, Lemons, Oranges and Peanuts, in lots to suit at A. S. Winstead's, Commission Merchants and Wholesale Fruit and Produce Dealers, 115 North Second street. ap 3 D&W tf

Photographic novelties, Photos with high gloss, Photos with no gloss, Photos $1.00 per dozen and up. Frames cheap. Satisfaction guaranteed. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. mar 26 tf

For the best and most complete line of Groceries at the lowest city prices, call at Charles D. Jacobs' Retail Grocery Store, No. 217½ North Front street. Attentive delivery men and clerks will hustle up the goods. mar 8 tf

Baskets, Vegetable Baskets for the shipment of Peas, Beans, Cucumbers, etc. For sale at Jno. S. McEachern's Grain and Feed Store 211 Market street. c21

Hayden, P. H., has in stock buggies, road Carts and harness of all kinds. Repairing done by skillful workmen on short notice. Opposite new Court House c21

Combination Bicycle

FOR SALE.

A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

M., at
ap 7 tf STAR OFFICE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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THAT WE CAN AFFORD TO SELL GOODS SO CHEAP.

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We buy in large quantities for Spot Cash. Bargains in every Department.

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Good Unbleaching 5c per yard.
Best Unbleaching for 5c in the city.
Light Calicoes 4c per yard.
Percales at 5, 8 and 10c per yard.
10-4 Unbleached Sheeting 15c.
Splendid Bleached Sheeting 19c.
50-inch Red Table Cloth 20c.
36-inch Lawn in Persian Styles 10c.
Figured Ducks 10c.
Prettiest Line Dimities 8, 10 and 15c.
Solid Color Crepons 11c, in Black, White, Cream, Blue and Canary.
Wash Linens only 7c per yard.
New Styles Persian Silks 50c per yard.
40c Wash Silks 29c.
Plain and Figured Silks 94c.

Black Dress Goods.

Figured Mohairs at 18 and 29c.
50c Figured Mohairs, 40 inch, 39c.
75c " " 44 " 63c.
85c Plain " 31 " 39c.
65c " " 40 " 50c.
$1 " " 46 " 75c.
56 inch Serge in Black and Navy 18c.
35c all Wool Serges 29c.
45c " " 45 inch, 39c.
75c " " 50c.
Danish Cloth, all Colors, 10c.
Flannels for Bath Suits, 36 inches wide, 25c; 50 inch wide, 50 to 69c.
Special Prices in Lace Curtains, 45c and upwards.
White and Figured Scrims for Curtains, 6, 8, 10 and 12½c.
Full Line Silkalines 8, 12½ and 15c.
25c Gilt Stamped Drapery 15c.
All kinds of Dress Linings—35c Fibre Lining 17c per 1/2; Red Reivedge, Sponge Crepon, 29c.
Write for samples.

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617 & 619 North Fourth St.,

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Car fare paid on purchases of $2.00 and up. Beautiful Crayon Portraits Free. Ask for Punch Card. my 14 tf

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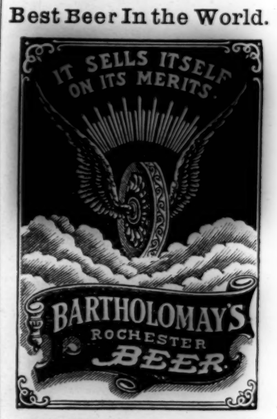

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